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## House of Representatives

The House met at 2 p.m.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

As Members assemble for this fall session of the 109th Congress, Lord God, we ask for Your blessing upon all who serve as Members or staff in the House of Representatives. Invigorate them, Lord, with health and clarity of conscience, that in and through them Your holy will be accomplished.

As true representatives of the people, enable Members to undertake the task of addressing the Nation's greatest natural disaster in history and whatever else You ask of them with care, imagination and deep commitment.

May all the work accomplished in this Chamber be blessed by You and be perceived as a blessing by the people of this Nation and the world community. May all laws be just, inclusive and far-reaching both in vision and effectiveness.

May Your people hold this noble institution in high esteem and give You, Almighty God, glory and praise now and forever. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3199. An act to extend and modify authorities needed to combat terrorism, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H.R. 3199) "An Act to extend and modify authorities needed to combat terrorism, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. SPECTER, Mr. HATCH, Mr. KYL, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. ROCKFELLER and Mr. LEVIN, to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 172. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for the regulation of all contact lenses as medical devices, and for other purposes.

S. 397. An act to prohibit civil liability actions from being brought or continued against manufacturers, distributors, dealers, or importers of firearms or ammunition for damages, injunctive or other relief resulting from the misuse of their products by others.

S. 501. An act to provide a site for the National Women's History Museum in the District of Columbia.

### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Speaker signed the following enrolled bill on Friday, September 2, 2005:

H.R. 3645, making emergency supplemental appropriations to meet immediate needs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Katrina, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes.

### THE LOUISIANA-TEXAS CONNECTION

(Mr. POE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, in 1836 Texans were in desperate need and fighting for freedom and independence from Mexico. Hundreds of men from Louisiana joined to help Texas in this struggle and time of need. Among them were Jim Bowie, hero of the Alamo; and volunteer soldiers forming a unit known as the New Orleans Greys helped in this endeavor. These brave men came to Texas' aid to fight against the oppression of the dictator Santa Anna. They fought and died at the Alamo, Goliad and San Jacinto.

Today, 170 years later, it is the people of Louisiana who are in desperate need in their struggle against the oppression caused by Hurricane Katrina. There are approximately 200,000 people from Louisiana now in Texas because of Katrina.

Mr. Speaker, just as the people of Louisiana came to Texas' aid those many years ago, so will Texans come to theirs. We along with other Americans will join the people of Louisiana until they are able to be free from the effects of Hurricane Katrina and rebuild their great city of New Orleans. It is what good Americans, good neighbors, good Southerners, and good Texans do.

### HURRICANE KATRINA

(Mr. MORAN of Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, our Nation failed its people last week. There was a violation of the trust that the American people have a right to vest in their government. The importance of that trust cannot be overstated. It is why we let our sons

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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and daughters go to foreign lands to fight wars. It is why we pay our taxes. It is why we obey official laws and orders.

But last week this trust was breached. Whether it is because we are not used to seeing poverty so visible or the results of institutional racism so stark or because of just pure incompetence, it was criminal to abandon thousands and thousands of men and women, mothers and children and grandparents to rot in the squalor of complete government neglect. There has to be an immediate, rigorous and harsh determination of accountability for this criminal neglect.

But there must also be a response worthy of a great and prosperous and noble Nation. A person of the caliber of a Colin Powell, perhaps, must be given singular authority and responsibility to resettle when necessary, to rebuild where possible, and to return eventually New Orleans to its status as one of America's great cities. The people of New Orleans are asking for no more and the American people should demand no less.

#### HOPE FROM HURRICANE KATRINA

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, throughout the past week, Americans have watched scenes of devastation that we never imagined would occur in our country. Lives have been lost, families have been separated, and communities have been demolished in the wake of Hurricane Katrina. As rescue workers search for survivors and permanent shelter for evacuees, the severity of this disaster continues to shock all Americans.

As a former National Guard liaison to the Governor's office during hurricanes in South Carolina, I see that our Nation grows more hopeful every day. Federal, State, and local officials are working together to save lives, deliver relief and restore order in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. Last Friday, Congress passed a \$10.5 billion emergency relief package to immediately help American families.

Across our country, Americans are opening up their homes and their checkbooks to help their neighbors. I would like to encourage South Carolinians to join this effort by contacting the Red Cross at [www.redcross.org](http://www.redcross.org) or by calling 1-800-HELP-NOW. Now more than ever, Americans must do what we do best: help each other.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September 11.

#### HURRICANE KATRINA

(Mr. McGOVERN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to express, first and fore-

most, my sincere sympathy for the victims of Hurricane Katrina. The people of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama are dealing with a catastrophic event; and they deserve whatever it takes from the Federal Government. The mismanagement of the Federal response to this disaster is beyond comprehension. The victims and the rest of America deserve answers to their questions, not excuses, because there is no excuse for the slow Federal reaction. There is no excuse for the lack of preparedness. There is no excuse for this absence of leadership.

Why were Federal funding requests by Louisiana for flood control perennially denied? Why was the New Orleans district of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers budget for levee construction slashed by a record \$72 million? Why was the head of FEMA, Michael Brown, hired despite having zero background in disaster management and was actually fired from his previous job for mismanagement?

It is clear now that we need to revamp FEMA, and that starts with firing Michael Brown as director who has been an absolute embarrassment. Louisiana Governor Blanco has hired former FEMA director James Lee Witt to direct Katrina recovery efforts. I encourage President Bush to follow Governor Blanco's lead and to hire someone new, this time based on qualifications, not political patronage.

Mr. Speaker, the U.S. Government needs to get the best people possible working on the rescue, recovery, and rebuilding efforts. Anything less is unacceptable.

□ 1415

#### ENCOURAGING CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS FOR VICTIMS OF HURRICANE KATRINA

(Ms. FOXX asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my heartfelt condolences to the victims of Hurricane Katrina. My thoughts and prayers are with those who suffered through the storm and continue to suffer through its aftermath. I especially pray for those who have lost loved ones and hope they can find some comfort in this time of distress.

I commend the many volunteers, health care workers, law enforcement officials and military personnel who have been working selflessly around the clock to help those who have been devastated by this hurricane.

I hope that my constituents in North Carolina's Fifth Congressional District and other Americans will join me in making a contribution to a charitable organization. The outpouring of generosity and support from our communities has been amazing, but we must do more. The people affected by this storm need our help right away. A do-

nation to the American Red Cross, the Salvation Army and other charitable organizations will help provide the resources necessary for these people to survive.

Again, I extend my thoughts and prayers to the victims of this hurricane and their loved ones. May God bless you all.

#### NATIONAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT RESTORATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACT

(Mr. DINGELL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, we confront a hideous problem in this Nation. People are dying. People are dead. And people need help. The hospitals are full and nonfunctioning, and the suffering is tremendous all across the southern part of the United States.

The first task we have is to assure that we take care of the people, and we resolve the problems of seeing to it that their suffering is ended and that the rebuilding begins. But while we are doing that, we can commence looking at one thing, and that is the structure of the Federal Government to address problems of these kinds.

At the time we passed the Homeland Security legislation, it was very plain that inserting FEMA into the Department of Homeland Security was a prodigious mistake. Events in the southern United States associated with Hurricane Katrina have proved that to be so.

I am introducing at an early time legislation which sees to it that FEMA becomes an independent agency, with the head reporting directly to the President of the United States, whose responsibility will be set out in statute and whose qualifications and that of his two principal assistants, also subject to confirmation by the Senate, will have to meet certain tests, and that is the need to show ability and experience in areas of emergency management. Only by doing this can we assure that the kind of misfortune and the kind of open criticism that has occurred in the United States of FEMA and our efforts to help people in the southern United States will not occur on a regular basis.

Mr. Speaker, FEMA was an outstanding Federal agency directing its attentions to the cure of massive problems that followed catastrophes, things like hurricanes, fires and earthquakes. We need to see to it that that wonderful reputation is restored by proper structuring of the agency.

#### AMERICAN CAN-DO SPIRIT WILL WORK FOR HURRICANE KATRINA VICTIMS

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, this Sunday marks the fourth anniversary of one of the most tragic days in our Nation's history: September 11th of 2001. We all know what happened following that tragic day. We came together, Democrats and Republicans, focusing on ways in which we could deal with the crisis of terrorist attacks on our soil.

We all know what has happened since that time. We just last week saw what our Chaplain very appropriately described as the worst natural disaster in our Nation's history, and I believe now it is absolutely essential that we do all we can to come together to make sure that we face that number-one priority of meeting the human need that is there.

This Congress is going to do everything we possibly can to ensure that our fellow Americans are comforted. Then, we need to focus on rebuilding.

Mr. Speaker, I have to tell my colleagues, in 1994, we had a tragic earthquake in Los Angeles, the Northridge earthquake, and we, at that time, saw the crumbling of I-10, the same interstate that runs into New Orleans. I have a piece of it right here from just over La Cienega Boulevard. When it collapsed, the most traversed freeway in the country, a quarter of a million cars a day go over it, they said it could take up to 2 years to rebuild that freeway. By incentivizing the contractor and reducing the regulatory burden, within 66 days, the Santa Monica Freeway was moving again.

We need to use this same can-do spirit to do exactly what Governor Haley Barbour said. He said, We will build the Gulf Coast bigger and better than it ever has been.

#### AMERICAN SPIRIT

(Mr. PRICE of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, as we return from our district work period, at the forefront of all of us is the catastrophe of Hurricane Katrina which literally turned our Nation upside down.

In my district on the north side of Atlanta, I am so proud of the work that has been done to provide relief support for those directly affected by the storm, the largest natural disaster in our Nation's history. Local towns are sending not just money and goods but personnel from fire and police departments. Our local Red Cross has activated shelters to help evacuees find relatives and get back on their feet. These are Americans helping Americans. The American can-do spirit is alive and well and strong.

But most disheartening has been the vicious, personal attacks against some who are trying their hardest to help folks recover, attacks that have even come from supposed leaders in our Nation. These statements and their tone are harmful to our Nation and our re-

covery. I call on all Americans, especially those in positions of influence, to work positively and constructively to solve our current challenge. Anything less does a disservice to all Americans and, ultimately, our viability as a free and a democratic society.

#### BUSH ADMINISTRATION BEGINS DAMAGE CONTROL SPIN OPERATION

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my support for the people affected and harmed by Hurricane Katrina and to pledge my total support for their aid and recovery. There is so much to be done to help the people on the ground, and there is so much to do in Washington to scrutinize and improve Federal policy regarding disaster prevention and response, and we must undertake that review and those efforts.

But I am also deeply frustrated and angry by the Bush administration's failed response to this tragedy and its failure to take responsibility for its own mistakes. According to the New York Times, the administration, led by Karl Rove, has begun a political damage control operation to blame the local officials in Louisiana, the Governor and the Mayor of the City of New Orleans, for the Federal Government's failures.

No one can undo the damage that has been done, and I wish we could. We should be putting our efforts into helping these people and repairing that damage. I wish the administration would have put as much energy into an early and timely response, an effective response to Hurricane Katrina, as the energy they are putting in now to developing a political strategy to undermine the local officials who have suffered so much in their own communities.

#### THANKING THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS FOR THEIR EFFORTS IN PROVIDING RELIEF TO THE VICTIMS OF HURRICANE KATRINA

(Mr. BURGESS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this minute and thank the people of my home State of Texas for opening their hearts and opening their State to their neighbors in Louisiana. Almost a quarter of a million residents from the State of Louisiana are now seeking shelter in the State of Texas.

In my district in north Texas, truly an unbelievable story has unfolded. The Dallas County Medical Society sent out a fax last week to 3,600 doctors and their membership; 800 members immediately sent back the response: Where do I show up and when?

That group put together a response for the hurricane victims that is abso-

lutely unprecedented in my experience in medicine. In my own district in north Texas, from Gainesville to Denton to Keller, to the City of Fort Worth, shelters have been set up, sometimes at a church, sometimes at a summer camp, sometimes at an old hospital, but these centers have provided the shelter and the comfort to the victims of this devastating hurricane. And hopefully, we will get them back on their way, get them the help they need and allow them to rebuild their lives.

Mr. Speaker, I again want to thank the people of the great State of Texas for all that they have done to help their neighbors in Louisiana.

#### HURRICANE KATRINA EXPOSES FAILURE OF FEDERAL POLICIES

(Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, Hurricane Katrina has inflicted destruction, suffering and death on our Nation. The people of Mississippi and Louisiana have our prayers, and they deserve our Nation's full support. Our gratitude also goes out to the relief workers, law enforcement and military personnel who are helping, healing and saving lives.

Now, as one Nation, Congress must act to provide the necessary relief, shelter, jobs, schools and hope our fellow citizens need to restart their lives. This is a long-term commitment, and these families must not be left behind.

Katrina exposed the Federal policies that have neglected and abandoned our Nation's poor, elderly and disabled. Congress must address these shameful failures of the Federal Government's pathetic emergency response that left thousands of Americans vulnerable, exposed and abandoned.

The American people and Katrina's victims deserve action and answers, and Congress has the obligation to deliver both.

#### WORKING TOGETHER TO FIX WHAT IS WRONG

(Mr. STEARNS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, we have all seen the horrors left in the wake of Hurricane Katrina over the past week. Yet, in the midst of this chaos and destruction, the American people, once again, demonstrated their compassion for those left with nothing. The American people and people from all over the world have opened not only their wallets, but also their homes, cities and schools. This compassion has not been limited to Americans alone. Over 70 countries have offered their assistance as well.

Now, a great deal of criticism has been leveled against the Federal Government's response, and much of it may be deserved. But there is also a

level of criticism due to local and State governments, too. Allowing New Orleans to turn into something out of the Wild West where anarchy reigns is inexcusable, and all levels of government need to see what was done wrong. In the meantime, we must work together to ensure that the necessary resources are available.

#### ENCOURAGING SIMPLIFIED FORM FOR VICTIMS OF HURRICANE KATRINA

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, our hearts go out to all who have suffered the tragedy of Hurricane Katrina. Our hearts also go out to those who have suffered the tragedy of a failed Federal Government in coming to their aid in saving people's lives.

I ask my friends on the other side of the aisle to step back for a minute, to stop their campaign out of the White House blaming local and State officials for their role in this tragedy. I also ask my friends on the other side of the aisle to step back from their mission to cut Medicaid \$10 billion, that they step back from their drive to cut taxes for the wealthiest 1 percent of people in this country; because instead of those tax cuts for the wealthy, instead of cutting Medicaid \$10 billion, this Congress should, first of all, adopt legislation that anybody in need of disaster-related assistance should only have to fill a single form out for Medicaid, if they have lost their job, for TANF, for unemployment insurance, for food stamps. The simplified form, instead of the bureaucracy we know they will deal with, could be used to determine eligibility for all Federal programs for a 90-day period, just showing you have lost your job because of Hurricane Katrina, and then they could be helped.

#### IMMIGRATION PROBLEM IS MORE ALARMING THAN EVER

(Mr. SHUSTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because America's immigration problem has grown to be even more alarming to me than it was just 2 weeks ago. Three men were killed in Altoona, Pennsylvania, by an illegal alien who should have been deported years ago.

Miguel Padilla, the alleged killer, has been living in central Pennsylvania for 15 years. He has a driver's license, a registered car. He graduated from a Pennsylvania high school and has been arrested twice for assault with a knife and illegal possession of a gun, all after entering the U.S. illegally.

Al Mignogna, a beloved local businessman; Fred Rickabaugh; and Stephen Heiss, a Marine veteran, were killed in cold blood by Padilla last week.

□ 1430

It is terrible enough when a murder occurs, but to have it happen by someone who should not have been here adds to the despair. This is an example of what happens far too often in our country. When police had Padilla in custody during these arrests, they contacted the Immigration and Customs Enforcement. ICE did nothing and they have no answers to this day. Three murders could have been prevented. It is outrageous for Padilla to go unnoticed by ICE for so long, especially with prior arrests. It is hard enough to find illegal aliens, but when they are handed over to Federal authorities, action needs to be taken.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

#### COMMEMORATING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF V-J DAY AND THE END OF WORLD WAR II IN THE PACIFIC

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 360) commemorating the 60th anniversary of V-J Day and the end of World War II in the Pacific.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 360

Whereas the United States entered the Second World War in December 1941, following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and over the next four years Americans participated in what was arguably the greatest national endeavor in the Nation's history;

Whereas the casualty toll of Americans in the Pacific Theater during World War II was approximately 92,904 killed, 208,333 wounded, and tens of thousands missing in action and prisoners of war, with civilians and military forces of the Allied Powers suffering equally devastating tolls;

Whereas Japanese military forces and the Japanese civilian population also suffered staggering losses;

Whereas on August 15, 1945, Emperor Hirohito of Japan announced the unconditional surrender of Japan's military forces, made formal on September 2, 1945, aboard the U.S.S. Missouri in Tokyo Bay, Japan; thus ending the most devastating war in human history;

Whereas Japan is now a free and prosperous democracy, a valued, durable friend based on shared values and mutual interests, and a guarantor against despotism and oppression in that area of the world; and

Whereas the courage and sacrifice of the members of the United States Armed Forces and of the military forces of the Allied Powers who served valiantly to rescue the Pacific nations from tyranny and aggression should always be remembered: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the 60th anniversary of V-J Day and the end of World War II in the Pacific theater;

(2) joins with a grateful Nation in expressing respect and appreciation to the members of the United States Armed Forces who served in the Pacific theater during World War II; and

(3) remembers and honors those Americans who made the ultimate sacrifice and gave their lives for their country during the campaigns in the Pacific theater during World War II.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. CHANDLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like to begin by thanking the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS), my good friend and colleague, for authoring this resolution. The gentleman is a Member who is considerably schooled in the Far East and knows well the effects which the war in the Pacific had, not only on Japan, but on other nations in the region.

The gentleman from Florida is also a senior member of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and I know that he has been a leader in ensuring that no veteran is ever left behind. He is also the author of the Millennium Health Care Act, which puts a special emphasis on providing long-term health care, especially to our World War II veterans. So it is very fitting, I think, that the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) is the author of this resolution, and I thank the gentleman for introducing it.

Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 360 is a resolution that recognizes the 60th anniversary of victory in the Pacific during World War II, V-J Day.

Mr. Speaker, 60 years ago the guns fell silent and the world was able to begin the process of, paraphrasing Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg when he said, we will bind up our Nation's wounds when we begin the very difficult and arduous process of binding up the world's wounds. The loss of life was indeed staggering; the process of rebuilding seemingly insurmountable. But just as Americans had rallied in war, Americans rallied in peace as well.

This resolution reiterates the simple, but very powerful, message that our Nation honors and deeply appreciates

the men and women who served in the Pacific Theatre during World War II, and we especially remember and pay tribute to those Americans who made the ultimate sacrifice for our country.

Mr. Speaker, we take this opportunity to honor those individuals who gave their lives in the Pacific Theatre and thank all veterans of World War II. During the war, several million members of the United States Armed Forces fought in the Pacific, including the chairman of the International Relations Committee, our distinguished friend and colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE). This was one of the largest military forces ever committed by the U.S. in any theatre of operation.

I would also briefly pay tribute to my own late father, who saw horrific combat starting in New Guinea and ending in the Philippines. My dad was tough as nails but had a very gentle heart, and he was like so many of those combat veterans that I have met over the many years who absolutely hated war, but felt it was his duty to defend freedom and to defend America.

This resolution recognizes the staggering deaths and casualties and the struggle by military forces and civilians of the allied powers during the epic struggle for the control of the Pacific. It also recognizes that since the war Japan has become a free and prosperous democracy and has become a valued partner in the process of standing tall against despotism and oppression.

This is an occasion, Mr. Speaker, to remember and to commemorate. We must remember why the war was fought, remember the victims and the heroes, and thank those who fought so hard and sacrificed so much. I join millions of Americans participating in thousands of events all across the United States, many of which have already been held, and around the world, in observing and honoring the courage of American servicemembers, allied soldiers, and home front workers. This truly was the greatest generation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of our time.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege for me to address this resolution where the House will once again congratulate the Armed Forces of our great Nation for their service in the Pacific Theatre of World War II. And it is also a privilege to serve on a committee whose chairman participated in the struggle against fascism by helping liberate the Philippines and helped liberate the people of those islands from Japanese control.

It is with a point of personal privilege to support this particular resolution that I stand to mention that my family, like so many other families, were affected. Just about every family in the United States of America was af-

fected by World War II, and most by the Pacific Theatre in World War II.

My grandfather had the honor to serve on the Military Affairs Committee of the United States Senate during World War II; and during that service on the Military Affairs Committee, he spent time in the Pacific Theatre meeting with such American heroes as General Douglas MacArthur and General Joseph Stillwell to discuss allied war strategy. He said that he was never more proud than he was of our soldiers in the Pacific Theatre because they gave everything that they had.

The liberation of much of Eastern Asia and the eventual victory of allied forces in the war on the Pacific now seems to have been predetermined. Yet it was anything but decided during that important moment in global history.

Mr. Speaker, I have the greatest respect and admiration for the sacrifices of American soldiers, many of whom gave their lives in this epic battle against the forces of fascism. There are millions of citizens in the Asia-Pacific region, from the Philippines to South Korea, who also owe their freedom to the brave Americans who fought our enemies at Midway, at Guadalcanal and many other places.

In many ways, Mr. Speaker, the victory over Japan was more of a beginning than an end. In the aftermath of World War II, the United States developed strong alliances across the Asian-Pacific region that have only strengthened over the last 60 years.

The United States and Japan have developed a robust multifaceted relationship based on shared democratic values and mutual interests in Asia and global stability and development.

The strength of our relationship with Japan today demonstrates that the sacrifices made by brave American soldiers in the Pacific Theatre were indeed not in vain. With passage of this resolution, we once again commemorate these enormous contributions and commit ourselves to remembering for all time those who made the ultimate sacrifice for our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, it is only right that we continue to help these veterans. I was amazed to hear reports that members of our Armed Forces who survived Pearl Harbor have now survived Hurricane Katrina.

415 veterans from World War II and Korea whose Armed Forces retirement home in Gulfport, Mississippi, was swamped by Hurricane Katrina have been relocated around the country; 250 of those veterans have come to this very city.

Mr. Speaker, just as we are caring for our veterans who have been afflicted by this horrendous crisis, I hope this House quickly turns to the relief of all of our people on our Nation's gulf coast.

And I would also like to thank the U.S. servicemen and -women and all those citizens who are helping the citi-

zens of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama survive and recover from the devastation that they are enduring.

I fully support the emergency appropriations that this House passed last week. And I and the people of Kentucky stand ready to not only help the veterans but also every U.S. citizen affected by this devastating natural disaster.

Mr. Speaker, we are supremely proud of our heroes of the Pacific Theatre in World War II. And I proudly support this resolution. I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the author of the resolution, my distinguished friend and colleague from Florida (Mr. STEARNS).

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), my distinguished colleague, the former chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. And like his father, the gentleman is as tough as nails, also with a gentle heart. And I think most of our people on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs where he served with distinction as chairman will agree with that.

I am very pleased this afternoon to bring my resolution to the floor commemorating the 60th anniversary of V-J Day and the end of World War II in the Pacific. I thank sincerely the two Chairs of the committees of jurisdiction for their consideration. First of all, the House Committee on International Relations, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), who himself fought for victory in Japan as mentioned by my colleague from Kentucky, and the chair of the Committee on Armed Services, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER). Like my father, Chairman HUNTER's father, Robert Hunter, served in World War II.

On August 15, 1945, Emperor Hirohito of Japan, in a radio address to his countrymen, announced the unconditional surrender of Japan's military forces. So, frankly, World War II officially came to a close with the signing of the surrender documents on September 2, 1945, aboard the USS *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay.

Throughout the Pacific Theatre, the men and women of the United States Armed Forces fought bravely and suffered brutally. My own father, United States Navy Captain Clifford Robert Stearns, participated in the landing on the island of Iwo Jima. During the battle, a bullet passed close by his temple, striking the bulwark of the ship behind him. He recovered the bullet, brought it home to my mother and I. And while I could never name each of my constituents who fought, I have been honored by many such stories, just like my dad's.

I wanted, in this World War II anniversary year, to focus attention once more on what we call V-J Day.

For years, following World War II, both V-E Day, victory in Europe, May

8, and V-J Day were commonly printed on calendars. But that is not so anymore. And sometimes when I talk to veterans of the Pacific Theatre, they will say, you know, CLIFF, we have seen movies like "Saving Private Ryan" and "Band of Brothers," and while we take nothing away from the triumph of our brothers in the European theaters, we would like to see our story told also. And I do think this summer we see a renewed interest in just this. From the movie "The Great Raid," to dances, a parade, a V-J 60th speech by the President, to fireworks last Friday night, September 2, on the National Mall, the veterans of the Pacific are getting their due.

When exactly is V-J Day, some will ask me. Some refer to it as the day that the Emperor announced the surrender, which is August 15. This is when many of our World War II allies formally recognized August 15 as V-J Day, namely, the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Australia. In Australia, as a matter of fact, they are particularly adamant about naming August 15 V-J and not V-P, for victory in the Pacific, as some do, because the Australians in the West fought just as strongly in the Indian Ocean. Some Asian islands, such as China and Korea, recognize August 15 as Liberation Day.

Also since the surrender announcement fell on August 14 in American time zones, you may see this date commemorated as V-J Day here.

And finally, it may refer to the date of the formal surrender which was September 2, as I mentioned earlier, in 1945.

I would like to take us back to August 14, 1945. When this news was made public over radios, America experienced a moment mixed with both relief and jubilation. This is the very essence of V-J Day, a collective sense of ease and an express ebullience of excitement. We had endured many years of worry, of rationing, planting victory gardens, buying war bonds, air raid drills and civil defense patrol, blackouts even on our own soil. But on V-J Day this ended. America was thrown open for the Nation's single largest tailgate party, and we were all there rooting for the same team.

In this jubilation, there was no difference between enlisted, officers or civilians. Americans danced in the streets, honked horns, blared radios. Americans poured into village parks, busy city squares in the streets. Libations flowed. Everywhere the noise was deafening.

Even before the surrender, when it appeared imminent, there was some interesting preparation.

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In my State of Florida, on August 10, 1945, Governor Millard F. Caldwell issued a proclamation calling for Floridians to maintain the "solemnity and dignity of the occasion" by avoiding "boisterous conduct," and to facilitate this, that "all liquor package stores,

bars and tap rooms and places dispensing alcoholic beverages remain closed during that period."

Now, I do not imagine that he achieved his objective here. I do not think the decorum was what he thought it would be, but everybody was excited with jubilation.

Of course, the image most recognizable to Americans and the world is of the Life Magazine cover of a joyous kissing sailor and nurse which photographer Alfred Eisenstadt froze for all time. In an interview last month, the nurse, now a grandmother, Edith Cullen Shain, recalled the pandemonium on August 14, 1945, when people grabbed anyone and hugged and kissed each other.

Mr. Speaker, I close with the testament that understanding and alliances can arise out of former cataclysms. Today, Japan stands with us as a true and enduring friend, fellow economic world leader and a force for a stable and prosperous Asia.

I believe it is important to bring this resolution to the floor to commemorate that. As the events of World War II pass further and further into history, the deeds of so many must not fade in our memories. The veterans in the Pacific theater brought peace and liberation to millions and millions of people. And as Americans rejoiced on V-J Day 1945, we will continue to salute those veterans for many, many more years to come.

I am pleased that the House is bringing up my resolution Commemorating the 60th anniversary of V-J Day and the end of World War II in the Pacific. I want to thank the two Chairs of the Committees of jurisdiction for their consideration. First, of the House Committee on International Relations, the gentleman from Illinois, the Honorable HENRY HYDE, who himself fought for Victor in Japan by piloting a landing craft in the Lingayen Gulf. And next, the Chair of the Committee on Armed Services, the gentleman from California, the Honorable DUNCAN HUNTER. Like mine, Chairman HUNTER's father, Robert Hunter, served in WWII.

On August 15, 1945, Emperor Hirohito of Japan, in a radio address to his countrymen, conceded defeat and announced the unconditional surrender of Japan's military forces. World War II officially came to a close with the signing of the surrender documents on September 2, 1945, aboard the U.S.S. *Missouri* in Tokyo Bay. Thus ended this devastating war.

Throughout the Pacific Theater, the men and women of the United States Armed Services fought bravely, and suffered brutally. My own father, USN Captain Clifford Robert Stearns participated in the landings on the island of Iwo Jima. During the battle, a bullet passed close by his temple striking the bulwark of the ship behind him. He recovered the bullet and brought it to my mother and me. And, while I could never in a million years name every one of my constituents and neighbors who fought in this theater, I have had the honor of hearing so many stories:

1. Writing last Friday for the Gainesville Sun on V-J Day, Bob Gasche of Gainesville was a Marine who saw combat in the Pacific.

And from my hometown of Ocala,

2. James C. Phillips, while we were interviewing him for the Library of Congress' Vet-

erans History Project, quietly described his harrowing experience as a Kamikaze survivor of the USS *Luce*;

3. Dewey Roberson joined the Army Air Corps and went from New Guinea to the Philippines to Okinawa, dodging bombs every step of the way;

4. Nolie Deas was in the 517th Army Battalion in the South Pacific who invaded the Philippines in June 1945;

5. Leonard Orr served in the 509th Composite Group in the Air Force; and

6. Tommy Needham served in the Naval Reserve in post-war Japan. All of these gentlemen, and many women, brought us to Victory in Japan.

But I did not author this legislation to rehash the horrific, but brave, tales of Pacific battles; this has been done so much before. Instead, I wanted, in this World War II anniversary year, to focus attention once more, as we did 60 years ago, on what we called V-J Day.

For years following World War II, both V-E Day (Victory in Europe, May 8) and V-J Day (Victory over Japan, Aug. 14), were commonly printed on calendars. But that's not so anymore, and I think this is a little sad. And sometimes, when I talk to veterans of the Pacific Theater they'll say, "You know Cliff, we see movies like 'Saving Private Ryan', and 'Band of Brothers'. And while we take nothing away from the tremendous triumph of our brothers in the European theater, we sure would like our story told, too." And, I do think this summer we are seeing a renewed interest. For example, the movie "The Great Raid", about the successful rescue of over 500 Americans from a Japanese POW camp by the 6th Army Rangers Battalion and Filipino guerrillas was released. In my hometown, Ocala, Florida, the Yankee Air Force Inc. had a V-J Day dance on August 6 at the American Legion Post 58. More, the History Channel hosted and aired a commemoration on the USS *Intrepid* in New York City on V-J Day, on August 14th. Also Sunday the 14th, Moosup, Connecticut held a parade, believed to be the only V-J Day parade still held in the eastern United States. Meanwhile, the President commemorated the 60th Anniversary of V-J Day Naval Air Station North Island San Diego, California. And still, last Friday night September 2 on the National Mall, the National Park Service put on a fireworks display.

So, I think you, Pacific Theater veterans, are getting your due this summer and it is essential and proper that we as a grateful nation honor you.

When I talked about my V-J Day resolution, I encountered questions about when, exactly is it? Some refer to it as the day that the Emperor announced the surrender: August 15th. This is when many of our World War II allies formally recognize August 15th as "V-J Day", namely the United Kingdom, New Zealand, and Australia. In Australia, as a matter of fact, they are particularly adamant about naming August 15th V-J, and not V-P for Victory in the Pacific, as some do, because the Australians in the West fought just as strongly in the Indian Ocean. Relatedly, some Asian lands, such as China and Korea, recognize August 15 as Liberation Day.

Also in the U.S., since the surrender announcement fell on August 14th in American time zones, you may see this date commemorated to as V-J Day. Finally, it may refer to the date of the formal surrender, September 2, 1945.



I would like to take us back to August 14, 1945, to the battlefield, and to the homefront. When this news was made public over radios, Americans experienced a moment mixed of both relief and jubilation. This is the very essence of V-J Day—a collective exhalation of ease, and expressive ebullience.

We had endured years of worry, of rationing, planting Victory Gardens and canning, buying war bonds. Even school children bought many war stamps and pasted them in special books. When the books were filled, the students traded them in for a war bond. We had air raid drills and civil defense patrolled blackouts on our own soil. Civil defense wardens saw to it that people obeyed the rules. According to a North Carolina history museum, one Wilmington, North Carolina department store clerk was even arrested, convicted, and fined “for smoking a lighted cigarette upon the streets after having been warned by a person in authority to extinguish it.” We studied printed plane silhouettes to learn the shape of enemy aircraft. Ration coupons for sugar, meat, fabric, and gasoline were a way of life, as was carpooling to preserve rubber and gasoline for troops. Housewives poured off cooking fat to be salvaged for munitions.

But on V-J Day, this was over in an instant. America was thrown open for the Nation's single largest tailgate party, and we were all rooting for the same team. In the joyous celebration, there was no difference between enlisted or officer or civilian, Americans danced in the streets, honked horns, blared radios. Americans poured into village parks, busy city squares and the streets. Libations flowed and everywhere, the noise was deafening.

Even days before the surrender, when it appeared eminent, there was some interesting preparation. In my State of Florida, on August 10, 1945, Governor Millard F. Caldwell issued a proclamation calling for Floridians to maintain the “solemnity and dignity of the occasion” by avoiding “boisterous conduct,” and to facilitate this, that “all liquor package stores, bars and tap rooms and places dispensing alcoholic beverages, remain closed during that period”. I do not imagine that he achieved the abstemious decorum he sought, but it all went well. (I would like to enter this into the RECORD.)

Of course, the image most recognizable to Americans, and the world, is of the Life magazine cover of a joyous, kissing sailor and nurse, which photographer Alfred Eisenstadt froze for all time. In an interview last month, Edith Cullen Shain recalled the pandemonium on August 14, 1945, the day of victory for the Allied Forces over Japan, when people grabbed anyone and hugged and kissed each other. “I let him kiss me because he had been in war and he fought for me,” Shain said of the sailor. “I only wish now I had had a conversation with him or asked his name. I just got lost in the moment,” said Shain, now an 87-year-old great-grandmother from Santa Monica, California. And never missing the opportunity to point out a Floridian, I share that Elizabeth Harris of Tampa is the lady in the photo peeking over the sailor's shoulder. Also, two Floridians had their own V-J Day kiss. Betty and Dominick Bruno, 79 and 86 today living in Lakeland, never met but conducted a wartime correspondence. They finally met in person in Charlotte, North Carolina four years later, and kissed in the V-J Day bedlam in the streets, and have become local celebrities in

Charlotte where they are featured in newspaper stories every decade on the anniversary of V-J Day.

I would like to close with a testament that understandings and alliances can arise out of former cataclysm, today Japan stands with us as a true and enduring friend, fellow economic world leader, and force for a stable and prosperous Asia.

Thank you, again, for bringing this Resolution to the Floor. As the events of World War II pass further into history, the deeds of so many must not fade in our memories. The veterans in the Pacific Theater brought peace and liberation to millions, and as Americans rejoiced on V-J Day 1945, we will continue to salute you for many years to come.

[From: Division of Elections, Proclamations and Executive Orders, 1845-1995, Series S 13]

#### V-J DAY PROCLAMATION, 1945

The United States entered the Second World War in December 1941, following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. For the next four years Americans participated in what was arguably the greatest national endeavor in our nation's history.

World War II had an enormous impact on the state of Florida. More than 250,000 Floridians served in the Army, Navy, Marines, or Coast Guard and almost 4,700 gave their lives. About 170 military training bases of various sizes were established in the state; while shipyards at Tampa, Jacksonville, Panama City, and Pensacola turned out Liberty Ships and landing craft; and Florida farmers helped feed both Allied soldiers and civilians.

Spessard L. Holland served as Florida's governor for most of World War II, but Millard F. Caldwell had been elected the state's twenty-ninth governor in late 1944. He presided over the victory celebrations that erupted across the state in May 1945 upon the defeat of Nazi Germany, and again in August 1945, when victory over Japan was proclaimed.

On August 10, when it became obvious that Japan was on the verge of surrender, Governor Caldwell issued a proclamation calling for Floridians to maintain the “solemnity and dignity of the occasion” by avoiding “boisterous conduct.” He urged all establishments that dispensed alcohol to close for twenty-four hours following the announcement of the surrender. Nevertheless, when news reached the state a few days later of Japan's acceptance of surrender terms, joyous pandemonium ensued. “News of the Japanese capitulation last night hit Tallahassee,” reported a newspaper, “with the force of Uncle Sam's new atomic bomb and was the signal for everybody to unloose that pent-up feeling and start what old-timers view as the most wild, I spontaneous and enthusiastic celebration ever witnessed in the Capital City.”

A text version of the V-J Day proclamation is included below the graphic image.

#### PROCLAMATION STATE OF FLORIDA EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT TALLAHASSEE

WHEREAS, the announcement of victory against Japan and the final end of the destructive world-wide conflict, in which we have been engaged since 1941, will be received by the people of Florida, of the United States of America, and of the entire civilized world, with gratitude and thanksgiving that we have been spared further damage and sorrow, and

WHEREAS, the solemnity and dignity of this occasion should not be marred by any boisterous conduct on the part of the

thoughtless or by any tragic incident that can be avoided,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Millard F. Caldwell, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor of the State of Florida, proclaim V-J DAY in Florida as the twenty-four hours next succeeding announcement of the surrender of Japan upon the proclamation by the President of the United States that hostilities are at an end, and urge that all liquor package stores, bars and tap rooms and other places dispensing alcoholic beverages, remain closed during that period;

I also call upon the Sheriffs, their deputies and other law enforcement officers throughout the State to cooperate in making V-J Day orderly, dignified and law-abiding in accordance with the spirit and intent of this proclamation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Florida at Tallahassee, the Capital, this the 10th day of August, A.D. 1945.

MILLARD F. CALDWELL,  
Governor.

Attest: R. A. Gray, Secretary of State.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 360, a resolution commemorating the 60th anniversary of V-J Day and the end of World War II in the Pacific.

Sixty years ago today, Japanese officials formally surrendered and by doing so concluded the bloodiest war in modern history.

The United States entered the Second World War in December 1941, following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and over the next four years Americans participated in the greatest national endeavor in our Nation's history.

The casualty toll of Americans in the Pacific Theater during World War II was approximately 92,904 killed, 208,333 wounded, and tens of thousands missing in action and prisoners of war, with civilians and military forces of the Allied Powers suffering equally devastating tolls.

Mr. Speaker, the people of the Inland Empire are grateful to this greatest generation for their sacrifice and we honor them for their courage.

Courage of people like Frank Sandoval of Ontario, California who bravely stood his ground as a landing crew machinist during battles with Japanese forces off the Island of Leyte, Philippines.

Courage like that of former Congressman Jerry Pettis, who fought in the Pacific and then returned home to dedicate his life to his community. Indeed, our local VA Medical Center in Loma Linda is named after him.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to support this resolution so we may appropriately acknowledge the countless number of Americans who sacrificed their lives in World War II.

The contributions of these brave Americans have allowed us to live in the prosperous and free America we know today. It is our duty not only to recognize and remember their example, but also to courageously follow it.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, as we commemorate the 60th anniversary of the victory over Japan and the end of World War II in the Pacific Theater, let us not forget the suffering and injustices experienced by prisoners of war (POWs) and innocent civilians who found themselves in the path of the Japanese military.

Thousands of American servicemen in the Pacific Theater were taken prisoner during World War II. Many were subjected to the Bataan Death March, in which the Japanese military forced them to march more than 60 miles

with little food or water. During this torturous trek, hundreds of U.S. soldiers died of dehydration, starvation, and violence. After being transported to Japan, many of these American POWs were handed over to private Japanese companies to toil as slave laborers.

Sadly, American POWs were not the only victims of Japanese military abuse. The list of atrocities committed by the Japanese military is extensive. Some of the more widely known acts of brutality include: death, beheadings, rape and other violent acts, forced labor and marches, and imprisonment during the occupation of Guam and many Asian countries; creation of a biochemical warfare detachment, known infamously as Unit 731 in Mukden, Manchuria, where horrendous experiments on living POWs were conducted; killing of more than 300,000 Chinese men, women, and children and the rape of 20,000 women during the event known as the 'Rape of Nanking'; and forced sexual slavery of hundreds of thousands of women from Korea, the Philippines and other countries for Japanese troops.

I acknowledge that H. Res. 360 properly recognizes that, "Japan is now a free and prosperous democracy, a valued and durable friend based on shared values and mutual interests, and a guarantor against despotism and oppression in that area of the world." However, we must not forget the past.

While the Government of Germany has formally apologized to the victims of the Holocaust and has taken great steps to provide financial compensation to the victims, the Government of Japan has refused to fully acknowledge the crimes it committed during World War II, and to provide reparations to its victims. The Government of Japan must reconcile its past in order to become a trusted world leader today.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I join in supporting House Resolution 360 recognizing V-J Day.

Last week, I was honored to serve on a delegation with Congresswoman MADELEINE BORDALLO, accompanied by Col. Antonio Baines (U.S. Army—Ret.) for the V-J Day activities in Beijing, China. The U.S. Embassy staff professionally coordinated the visit.

A highlight was to meet with U.S. veterans who served in China during World War II. It was inspiring to personally meet heroes who still exhibit the courage of their service 60 years ago.

I am grateful for my host, the Hon. Jiang Enzhu, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National People's Congress, who extended the invitation and provided a warm exchange of ideas to promote Chinese American Friendship. I addressed concern that the talks on textile imports had broken down the previous day.

At the Great Hall of the People, we were welcomed by the Hon. Sheng Hauren, Vice Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. In a frank exchange of viewpoints, we determined China and America have more in common rather than differences.

It was inspiring to join veterans of a dozen nations at the Beijing Peace Wall for the signing for the Beijing Peace Declaration. Our stay concluded with a dinner hosted by President Hu Jintao.

As the son of a Flying Tiger who served in China, I especially was appreciative to attend these events. My late father, 1LT Hugh D. Wilson, was proud to have protected the Chinese

people in the Fourteenth Air Force as a member of the 91st Fighter Squadron, 81st Fighter Group known as the Thunderdragons of Fungwaushan, China.

The following report by my father was presented to fellow 14th Air Force Veterans as he reflected on his service.

A NIGHT ON A SANDBAR ON THE YANGTZE RIVER—MARCH 8, 1945

(By Hugh D. Wilson)

I had spent twelve months in China as a fighter pilot, flying P-40's and P-47's. In another three months I would finish my quota of missions and be on my way home.

On March 7, Lt. Col. Getchel, 1st Lt. Phil Van Sickle and I were called into our CO's office to inform us that we had been picked to ferry three L-5's (Stinson) from Kunming to Chengtu a distance of 600 miles. We were to fly by transport to Kunming early on the 8th. The planes would be ready and we were to fly half way back by night fall to Ipin, spend the night and then on to Chengtu.

We took off from Kunming about 2 p.m. with an ETA at Ipin at 5 p.m. The L-5's had a 165 HP Engine and we were cruising about 100 MPH.

Van Sickle and I being 1st Lts. closely followed our Col. which was a mistake, for after about two hours he called on the radio that he thought he had missed a check point.

I had been doing some map reading and assured the Col. that we couldn't be far off course and should reach the Yangtze river in about 45 minutes. So—on we flew and arrived at the river in one hour. The Col. said he thought we were west of Ipin and that we should fly east along the river until we could recognize some check points.

Ipin is at the foot of the Himalaya mountains on the headwaters of the Yangtze river. We were warned not to fly much west of Ipin because there was a tribe of Chinese head hunters at the foot of Mt. Minya Konka. (Second highest mountain in the world 24,900 ft.)

It was getting dark about this time as I spotted a white sand bar that I thought we could land on. We all agreed and flew down close to get a good look. The river runs thru a narrow valley with mountains on each side rising to 800 ft.

On landing the Col. who went in first landed too far from the water where the sand was soft and nosed but he was not hurt. Van Sickle and I were both from Florida and knew that on our beaches the sand is firmer at the water's edge. We both got in fine. In a few minutes it was dark.

In about thirty minutes we could see a circle of lanterns all around us and closing in slowly. We didn't know whether they were head hunters or who. As they closed in on us we stood close together and agreed to be as friendly as possible (all the Chinese we knew was "Ding How"—"good"). Inside my jacket I had the Chinese and American flag and I took it off to show them.

There were at least fifty men all with a lantern with candles in them and each had a gun of some kind. I have never seen as many old guns, some were blunderbusses even.

In a few minutes they acknowledged that we were Americans and friendly. They took a good look at our planes and saw the U.S. Air Force identification.

In another twenty minutes, a Chinese Buddha monk arrived from a monastery that was atop the mountain just above us. He could speak some English and asked us to follow him up the mountain for shelter for the night (800 ft.).

The monk offered us some food and we decided to eat some of their duck eggs.

After a fairly comfortable night and assured by the monks that we were east of Ipin

the Col. flew with me west to Ipin and to gas up (50 miles). We then flew back to assure Van Sickle that he could follow us home. We transferred the gas from the wrecked plane to Van Sickle's and flew on home with no further trouble. This time we all three navigated!

The above summary is indicative of the courage of our veterans in China and it is with deep appreciation that I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 360.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 360, a resolution commemorating the 60th Anniversary of V-J Day and the end of World War II in the Pacific.

On Friday, September 2, 2005, a ceremony was held on the USS *Missouri* in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, commemorating the September 2, 1945 signing of the final surrender of Japan on her deck. Although I was in Iraq on that day, I made the following statement:

On this very ship, six decades ago, the greatest conflagration our world has ever known and, pray God, will ever know, came to a merciful end. As we stand here today, we feel acutely, and with the living, breathing spirit of history around us, that range of emotions coming to us through these lengthening years: the depth of treachery by some to the human spirit; the magnitude of suffering; the breadth of bravery and sacrifice; the exhilaration of triumph and victory; the sorrow of loss; and the faith and abiding promise of democracy and freedom.

I so regret that I cannot be with you personally for this moment, but I am with our troops in still another war on the other side of our world. But please know that I am here in spirit as we pause to remember all of this and to recommit ourselves that we shall forever heed the lessons of World War II.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, World War II marked a great pivot point for our Nation and the world. The Allies' great victory against the forces of oppression endures today as a testament to the determination and will of freedom's progress over oppression. The end of the war in the Pacific was a triumph for liberty in the world, and though many lives were lost, the memories of their valiant sacrifice will never be forgotten.

As we mark the 60th anniversary of the end of the war in the Pacific, we must also remember the sacrifices and hardships faced by the only Americans to be occupied during the war, the Chamorro people of Guam.

For the island of Guam, the war in the Pacific was a dark time indeed. Thirty-two months of oppressive occupation caused hardship and suffering, necessitating sacrifice and perseverance by the Chamorro people. Today we honor those whose lives were lost during this period. Though the scars of the occupation remain today, the liberation of the island is remembered as a seminal moment in the history of the Chamorro people.

The brave men of the 3rd Marine Division, the 77th Army Infantry Division, and the 6th Marine Provisional Brigade on July 21, 1944, fought tirelessly to liberate the Chamorro people and end the occupation. The people of Guam would like to acknowledge the enduring memory of these men who risked their lives on our behalf. Those who perished in this noble effort are today memorialized in solemn remembrance and will be for generations to come.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.



Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 360.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

# CALLING UPON THE PRESIDENT TO ISSUE A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING THE 30TH ANNI- VERSARY OF THE HELSINKI FINAL ACT

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution (S.J. Res. 19) calling upon the President to issue a proclamation recognizing the 30th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

## S.J. RES. 19

Whereas August 1, 2005, is the 30th anniversary of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), renamed the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in January 1995 (hereafter in this resolution referred to as the "Helsinki Final Act");

Whereas the Helsinki Final Act established a new framework for relations among countries in Europe and the North Atlantic region that recognized that respect for human rights is a fundamental principle in regulating international relations;

Whereas, during the Communist era, members of nongovernmental organizations, such as the Helsinki Monitoring Groups in Russia, Ukraine, Lithuania, Georgia, and Armenia and similar groups in Czechoslovakia and Poland, sacrificed their personal freedom and even their lives in their courageous and vocal support for the principles enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act;

Whereas Congress contributed to advancing the aims of the Helsinki Final Act by creating the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe to monitor and encourage compliance with provisions of the Helsinki Final Act;

Whereas, in the 1990 Charter of Paris for a New Europe, the participating States in the OSCE (hereafter in this resolution referred to as the "participating States") declared that "[h]uman rights and fundamental freedoms are the birthright of all human beings, are inalienable and are guaranteed by law" and that "[t]heir protection and promotion is the first responsibility of government";

Whereas, in the 1991 Document of the Moscow Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE, the participating States "categorically and irrevocably declare[d] that the commitments undertaken in the field of the human dimension of the

CSCE are matters of direct and legitimate concern to all participating States and do not belong exclusively to the internal affairs of the State concerned";

Whereas, in the 1990 Charter of Paris for a New Europe, the participating States committed themselves "to build, consolidate and strengthen democracy as the only system of government of our nations";

Whereas the pro-democracy revolution in Serbia in 2000, the Rose Revolution in Georgia in 2003, the Orange Revolution in Ukraine in 2004, and the popular revolution in Kyrgyzstan in 2005 demonstrate the primacy of popular sovereignty and the importance of OSCE commitments on free and fair elections;

Whereas the OSCE and the participating States have undertaken a series of measures aimed at combating anti-Semitism, racism, xenophobia, and discrimination and should report on related progress during the OSCE Conference on anti-Semitism and on Other Forms of Intolerance in Cordoba, Spain, in June 2005;

Whereas the 1999 Istanbul OSCE Charter for European Security and the November 19, 1999, Istanbul Summit Declaration note the particular challenges of ending violence against women and children as well as sexual exploitation and all forms of trafficking in human beings, and commit the participating States to strengthen efforts to combat corruption, eradicate torture, and end discrimination against Roma;

Whereas the main challenge facing the participating States remains the implementation of the principles and commitments contained in the Helsinki Final Act and other OSCE documents adopted on the basis of consensus;

Whereas the participating States have recognized that economic liberty, social justice, and environmental responsibility are indispensable to prosperity;

Whereas the participating States have committed themselves to promoting economic reforms through enhanced transparency for economic activity, with the aim of advancing the principles of market economies;

Whereas the participating States have stressed the importance of respect for the rule of law and vigorous efforts to fight organized crime and corruption, which constitute a great threat to economic reform and prosperity;

Whereas OSCE has expanded the scope and substance of its efforts, undertaking a variety of preventive diplomacy initiatives designed to prevent, manage, and resolve conflict within and among the participating States;

Whereas the politico-military aspects of security remain vital to the interests of the participating States and constitute a core element of OSCE's concept of comprehensive security;

Whereas the OSCE has played an increasingly active role in civilian police-related activities, including training, as an integral part of OSCE's efforts in conflict prevention, crisis management, and post-conflict rehabilitation; and

Whereas the participating States bear primary responsibility for raising awareness of violations of commitments contained in the Helsinki Final Act and other OSCE documents: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That Congress calls upon the President—

(1) to issue a proclamation—

(A) recognizing the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe;

(B) reasserting the commitment of the United States to full implementation of the Helsinki Final Act;

(C) urging all participating States to abide by their obligations under the Helsinki Final Act; and

(D) encouraging the people of the United States to join the President and Congress in observance of this anniversary with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities; and

(2) to convey to all signatories of the Helsinki Final Act that respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, democratic principles, economic liberty, and the implementation of related commitments continue to be vital elements in promoting a new era of democracy, peace, and unity in the region covered by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. CHANDLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

## GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S.J. Res. 19.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in very strong support of Senate Joint Resolution 19, as amended, calling on the President to issue a proclamation in recognition of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act.

The resolution urges the 55 states of North America, Europe and Eurasia which comprise the Organization For Security and Cooperation in Europe to abide by their obligations under the Helsinki Final Act. The Congress further calls on the President to reiterate the United States' agreement that respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, democratic principles and economic liberty are vital elements in promoting a new era of democracy, peace and unity in this region of the world.

For all of the history that we make here, Mr. Speaker, it is not too often that we in this body have the opportunity to celebrate and honor an event that has so conspicuously marked such a turning point in human affairs. Too often the history of international relations is one of false starts and missed opportunities. The victories, when they do happen, are more often ones of prevention, disasters averted or crises ended. Or if not that, then the results are realized too far into the future to be judged with any clarity. This is not the case with the Helsinki Final Act signed on August 1, 1975.

With that historic event, what we saw was a recognition not just by the United States or even the West, but

even in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, that human rights are the pivot, the linchpin of true security and peace in the world. What the Helsinki Final Act asserted and what subsequent history has taught beyond any reasonable doubt is this: The way governments treat their people is the concern not just of those governments but of all the nations and peoples of the world. In essence, security and human dignity and human rights are one and indivisible.

Indeed, it is in the fall of the Communist regimes in Europe that we have seen the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, and the process that the act inaugurated, unleashed forces of good and of hope. The document spoke truth to power and empowered millions to rise up and demand democracy and fundamental freedoms, especially religious freedom. Many became Helsinki monitors in dictatorships, in places like Czechoslovakia where members of Charter 77 risked their lives and often went to prison in demanding that their dictatorship allow them fundamental freedoms.

We saw it in places like Perm 35, a horrible gulag that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WOLF) and I visited back in the 1980s, where men were actively clamoring for their rights. For instance Mikhail Kazachkov, a physicist by training imprisoned for his dissident activities, took the Helsinki Final Act and, even at risk of cruel retribution, would speak up and demand his freedoms and those of his fellow inmates.

Recently, the United States Helsinki Commission of which I am the Co-chair hosted an event commemorating the 30th anniversary. We had Dr. Henry Kissinger as our principal speaker. Dr. Kissinger, as many will know and recall, was Secretary of State in that period, and he pointed out how rough the world was at the time, how close we were to superpower conflict between ourselves and the Soviet Union. The arsenals were brimming over with nuclear weapons that unfortunately seemed to be at the ready.

Dr. Kissinger pointed out that the Helsinki Final Act was not popular at the time. Many thought it was a concession to the Soviet Union, that somehow they would make propaganda, and they would reap tremendous benefits from it. People had serious misgivings about what the Helsinki Final Act would actually do. The United States signed onto the Final Act and, of the three baskets, we emphasized the human rights dimension and promoted it and promoted it and promoted it, much to the chagrin of leaders in the Kremlin, as well as those who were part of the Warsaw Pact.

In reality, Dr. Kissinger noted the Helsinki process served as a catalyst to "promote change in the political situation and also to change the human rights situation." He said, "I can think of nothing that the Soviet Union got out of this, except that their position in Eastern Europe and their position

along the dividing line in Germany was undermined."

Whenever we met with Soviet authorities or Polish leaders or any leaders of those occupied countries, we always had lists of political prisoners and of religious prisoners. We always based our inquiries on the fact that all of these nations were voluntary signatories to the Helsinki Final Act. This was a matter of international concern. These were not simply American values, these were universally recognized and agreed to values.

Mr. Speaker, let me also say that the Helsinki process continues. We need to continue fighting. We are now fighting to try to stem the rise of anti-Semitism, that ugly specter of hate toward Jews throughout the countries that make up the OSCE, including the United States. We are working to combat racism and xenophobic behavior. We are now working very hard, and have been since the 1990s, to combat this hideous form of slavery known as human trafficking, especially for prostitution where women are turned into chattel and into commodities and their lives destroyed.

We are also working on a number of other human rights issues within the Helsinki process, trying to get the Central Asian countries to realize that they have commitments that need to be abided by. Mr. Speaker, this is not a document that we only look back on. This is a living document that we work to implement as we go forward.

Mr. Speaker, one of the hallmarks of the Helsinki Final Act is our ability to use it to promote democracy and elections. No organization does a better job than the OSCE monitors when it comes to elections. When the commitments have been implemented, political parties have had the opportunity for free and fair elections. When emphasis is given to the conduct of free elections, we have witnessed some amazing changes, including Kyrgyzstan's Tulip Revolution, Ukraine's Orange Revolution, Georgia's Rose Revolution and Serbia's Democratic Revolution. These events in the last 5 years alone testify to the power of the principles inscribed in the Helsinki Final Act and the other OSCE documents that followed on.

Some participating States, however, most notably Belarus, Russia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, seem determined to not live up to their commitments. These remain some of the areas of concern that our Helsinki Commission works on on a daily basis.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, having served as a member of the Helsinki Commission since my second term in 1983, I believe the U.S. must hold vigorously to the values that have inspired fundamental and democratic change in much of the OSCE region. As I said a moment ago, our work is not done. Much needs to be done going forward. I know we will do it. We will use this now famous document, the Helsinki Final Act, as our inspiration going forward.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this Senate Joint Resolution 19, as amended, and Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, in 1975, in an effort to reduce the risks of war between the North Atlantic Alliance and the Warsaw Pact, the countries of the North Atlantic community and Eastern and Central Europe could agree on a common set of principles on peaceful relations and decent treatment of their citizens.

As the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) so passionately and so eloquently said, it was a true watershed in human history. At the time, I am sure that the leaders of the Soviet Union thought that they had achieved much, such as the de facto recognition of a divided Germany, and given little. What, after all, they thought, is the danger of a few words about freedom on a piece of paper? Thirty years later, it is clear what was wrought by these words.

The principles of human rights and fundamental freedoms empowered the dissidents of Russia, Ukraine, the Baltic States, Czechoslovakia, Poland and others to establish Helsinki monitoring or similar groups to try to push their governments to live up to the commitments of the Helsinki Final Act.

Indeed, many of those dissidents lost their personal freedom and sometimes even their lives in their courageous and vocal support for these principles. And the Helsinki Final Act is not merely an artifact of history, not merely an artifact of history. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the successor to the conference that drafted the act, continues to promote freedom and human rights throughout Europe, including the newly independent States of the former Soviet Union.

Just in the last year, the OSCE through its Offices for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights has supported civil society in Belarus; sent election observers to Kyrgyzstan as it makes efforts to transition to an authoritarian regime; provided training on human rights monitoring to groups in the Caucasus; and assisted countries throughout the region in stopping the scourge of modern day slavery, the trafficking in persons.

Later this year, OSCE will make efforts to have a successful free and fair parliamentary election in Azerbaijan, a critical country to our efforts in Afghanistan and a country that is seeking to throw off the communist bonds of its past.

The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe does not stop in Europe.

□ 1500

It is helping the countries of Africa and other regions in their efforts at democratization.

Indeed, many have talked about a Helsinki Final Act for the Middle East to bring the value of the accords to the

people of those countries. Some have argued for a democracy charter for the countries of the Arab League, similar to the charter adopted by the Organization of American States.

Mr. Speaker, I hope the administration is seriously taking the lessons of the Helsinki process to heart as it moves forward with its efforts to promote democracy and pluralism through the broader Middle East and North Africa Initiative.

I strongly support this legislation, and may we strike more blows for basic human rights in the world.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S.J. Res. 19, which recognizes the 30th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act. The President issued a proclamation on August 1, 2005 which celebrated this important anniversary.

I am privileged to serve as the Ranking Member of the Helsinki Commission, formally known as the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The Commission encourages compliance with the Helsinki Final Act by the 55 nations of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), which is the largest regional security organization in the world.

The United States has actively participated in the Helsinki process since its inception 30 years ago. Today we acknowledge and celebrate that participation. This resolution recalls the importance of the Helsinki process in promoting human rights, democracy, and the rule of law within the OSCE. The Helsinki process consists of three "baskets" of rights which are essential to security: political, economic, and human rights.

Our Commission is unusual in that it is an independent Federal agency which has both the legislative and executive branches working together side by side. I have greatly appreciated this opportunity to work as equal partners in the Helsinki process, which I think has frankly increased our effectiveness on a number of issues within the OSCE region.

I have enjoyed working with our colleagues on the International Relations Committee, Mr. HYDE and Mr. LANTOS, as well as with my Helsinki Commission Co-Chairman CHRIS SMITH and Chairman SAM BROWNBACK from the Senate.

Our work on the Helsinki Commission is bipartisan, and I do not think I can ever recall a moment in my entire service on this Commission where we have had a partisan difference. Our bipartisan record has led to numerous accomplishments on critical issues in the OSCE. The OSCE is perhaps best known for leading election monitoring missions to insure free and fair elections in emerging democracies in Europe and Eurasia.

The Helsinki process allowed many Jews to leave the former Soviet Union. Today the Helsinki process has taken the lead in fighting the growing scourge of anti-Semitism in Europe, culminating in an unprecedented conference on anti-Semitism and the issuance of the Berlin Declaration, which adopts a number of concrete commitments for States to fight anti-Semitism.

I am also privileged to serve as the Chairman of the economic committee of the Parliamentary Assembly (PA) of the OSCE, which has focused on anti-corruption measures and the promotion of small businesses, particularly

those owned by women and minorities. I commend the gentleman from Florida, Mr. HASTINGS, for his excellent leadership of the OSCE PA as the first American to serve as President of this organization.

Earlier this year Chairman SMITH and I visited Ukraine to meet with the new democratic government. Many of the former Soviet republics are still struggling today with their transition to a democratic form of government, and the OSCE plays an integral role in assisting these governments in establishing the rule of law.

Many challenges remain for the Helsinki process, but today we celebrate its rich legacy and record of accomplishments. I look forward to using the Helsinki process as we confront the new political, economic, and human rights challenges of the 21st century.

Mr. ADERHOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S.J. Res. 19, a joint resolution calling upon the President to issue a proclamation recognizing the 30th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act. As a Commissioner of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), I am pleased to continue to work with my fellow commissioners in Congress, the Administration and our counterparts in the other 54 member nations.

The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) had its origin in the early 1950s when the Soviet Union first proposed the creation of an all-European security conference. However it wasn't until November 1972 when representatives from the original 35 nations met for nearly three years to work out the arrangements. On August 1, 1975, the leaders of the original 35 participating States gathered in Helsinki and signed the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Also known as the Helsinki Accords, the Final Act is a binding agreement consisting of three main sections, known as Baskets, regarding political, economic and human rights.

Since 1975, the number of countries signing the Helsinki Accords has expanded to 55, reflecting changes such as the breakup of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Institutionalization of the Conference in the early 1990s led to its transformation to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, effective January 1995.

The Helsinki Final Act and the process it began provided an important backdrop against which President Ronald Reagan, standing in front of Berlin's Brandenburg Gate, could boldly declare, "Mr. Gorbachev, tear down this wall." This began the process of systemic change, eventually leading to the release of hundreds of cases of political prisoners and prisoners of conscience as well as the reunification of tens of thousands of families.

In a step designed to preserve the unity of the Helsinki process, each country that joined the OSCE after 1975 submitted a letter in which the accepted in their entirety all commitments and responsibilities contained in the Helsinki Final Act, and all subsequent documents adopted prior to their membership. To underscore this continuity, the leaders of each of these countries signed the actual original 1975 Final Act document.

I have been particularly interested in working with former Chairman SMITH and now with Chairman BROWNBACK on human rights and religious freedom. There remains a great deal of work to do on these matters throughout the

OSCE member countries. I look forward to continuing to work with the OSCE members and their outstanding staff.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support this Joint Resolution calling on President Bush to issue a proclamation recognizing the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, commonly known as the Helsinki Agreement.

The Helsinki Final Act—which was signed on August 1, 1975—was the first international agreement to accord human rights the status of a fundamental principle in regulating international relations, and has been widely credited with helping to expose human rights violations in the former Soviet bloc.

In fact, I firmly believe that the political process set in motion by the signing of the Helsinki Final Act laid the groundwork for the forces that consumed the former Soviet empire.

In 1975, many of the Final Act signatory states viewed the language of the act dealing with human rights and the obligation that each state had toward its own citizens, as well as those of other states, as essentially meaningless window dressing. Their objective was to secure a framework in which their international political position and the then-existing map of Europe would be adjudged a fait accompli.

They were proved wrong. The Helsinki process, which provided a forum and international backing for Refuseniks and others fighting behind the Iron Curtain for fundamental freedoms and human rights—led inevitably to the collapse of Soviet communism.

Today, we celebrate the freedom yielded by our steadfast commitment to the Helsinki process and by our demand that the former Soviet bloc countries adhere to and implement the human rights standards enshrined by the accords.

The fall of the Berlin Wall transformed the world and demonstrated without reservation that respect for the dignity of all individuals is fundamental to democracy.

As we reflect on this 30th anniversary, we understand that the countries and peoples of the region are still in transition and will be for decades to come. Great strides have been made by many former communist countries in building democratic societies and market economies.

But in my view, Mr. Speaker, it is critical that the United States remain engaged with the peoples and governments of Europe and the countries that emerged from the former Soviet Union, especially Russia.

We must remain committed to a Europe whole, free, democratic and at peace. It is in our strategic and national interest to do so. And by doing so, we honor the memory of all those who sacrificed so much to hold high the banner of freedom.

Finally, let me note that this Joint Resolution reasserts the commitment of the United States to fully implement of the Helsinki Act; urges all participating states to abide by their obligations under the Act; and encourages Americans to join the President and Congress in observing this 30th anniversary.

I urge my colleagues to support this important Resolution.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, I have no other requests for speaking time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, we have no further requests

for time, and I yield back the balance of our time as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution, S.J. Res. 19, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1834

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order at 6 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed a concurrent resolution of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. Con. Res. 52. Concurrent resolution providing for the use of the catafalque situated in the crypt beneath the Rotunda of the Capitol in connection with memorial services to be conducted in the Supreme Court Building for the late honorable William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Washington, DC August 30, 2005.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT  
The Speaker, House of Representatives  
Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a Certificate of Election received from the Honorable J. Kenneth Blackwell, Secretary of State, State of Ohio, indicating that, at the election held on August 2, 2005, the Honorable Jean Schmidt was duly elected Representative in Congress for the Second Congressional District, State of Ohio.

With best wishes, I am  
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAH, Clerk.

Attachment.

#### SWEARING IN OF THE HONORABLE JEAN SCHMIDT, OF OHIO, AS A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. Will the Representative-elect and the members of the Ohio delegation please present themselves in the well.

Mrs. SCHMIDT appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office, as follows:

Do you solemnly swear that you will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that you will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that you take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that you will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which you are about to enter. So help you God.

The SPEAKER. Congratulations, you are now a Member of the 109th Congress.

#### WELCOMING THE HONORABLE JEAN SCHMIDT TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Mr. REGULA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues from Ohio, and particularly our Senator, Senator VOINOVICH, and my other colleagues. And as dean of the Ohio delegation, it is a great pleasure that I rise this afternoon to introduce the Honorable JEAN SCHMIDT of the Second District of Ohio.

She has been a lifelong resident of Clermont County, the first woman ever elected to represent southern Ohio in Congress. The diverse Second Congressional District includes seven counties, a lot of Lincoln Day dinners, stretches from downtown Cincinnati to the riverside town of Portsmouth in Scioto County.

Throughout her career, Congresswoman SCHMIDT has held various roles in public office and has been actively involved in civic and community groups. That is a great background for serving here. She served for two terms in the Ohio statehouse, and according to the Cincinnati Enquirer, she "... proved effective in passing legislation to address her district's concerns." While serving in the State legislature, SCHMIDT enacted legislation to create jobs, protect Ohio's children, and ensure access to quality health care.

Prior to her election to Ohio's statehouse, Mrs. SCHMIDT served 10 years as a Miami Township trustee. In this leadership role, she helped Miami Township to become a world-class community by initiating a variety of projects and improvements, including creating a 300-

acre first-class park system, securing funds for critical road repairs, and attracting 2,000 high-paying jobs for the township. My township could use some of her advice. She also established a 5K run and located a branch of the Clermont County Library in Miami Township.

Congresswoman SCHMIDT resides in Miami Township with her husband, Peter, and their daughter Emily. She holds degrees in political science and secondary education from the University of Cincinnati. Her interests include auto racing and long-distance running. She has completed 56 marathons and still counting.

Mr. Speaker, I want to say she is tonight embarking on the greatest marathon of her career.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to welcome Congresswoman SCHMIDT to the House.

#### MAIDEN SPEECH BY THE HONORABLE JEAN SCHMIDT

(Mrs. SCHMIDT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. SCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today in the same shoes, though with a slightly higher heel, as thousands of Members who have taken the same oath before me. I am mindful of what is expected of me both by this hallowed institution and the hundreds of thousands of Americans I am blessed to represent. I am the lowest-ranking Member of this body, the very bottom rung of the ladder; and I am privileged to hold that title.

This House has much work to do. On that we can all agree. We will not always agree on the details of that work. Honorable people can certainly agree to disagree. However, here today I accept a second oath. I pledge to walk in the shoes of my colleagues and refrain from name-calling or the questioning of character. It is easy to quickly sink to the lowest form of political debate. Harsh words often lead to headlines, but walking this path is not a victimless crime. This great House pays the price.

So at this moment, I begin my tenure in this Chamber, uncertain of what history will say of my tenure here. I come here green with only a desire to make our great country even greater. We have much work to do. In that spirit, I pledge to each of you that any disagreements we may have are just that and no more. Walking in each other's shoes takes effort and pause; however, it is my sincere hope that I never lose the patience to view each of you as human beings first, God's creatures, and foremost. I deeply appreciate this opportunity to serve with each of you. I very much look forward to getting to know you better, and I humbly thank you, Mr. Speaker, for allowing me to address this humble body.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Under clause 5(d) of rule XX, the Chair announces to the House that, in light of the administration of the oath to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. SCHMIDT), the whole number of the House is 434.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

House Resolution 360, by the yeas and nays;

Senate Joint Resolution 19, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

## COMMEMORATING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF V-J DAY AND THE END OF WORLD WAR II IN THE PACIFIC

The SPEAKER. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 360.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 360, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 394, nays 0, not voting 39, as follows:

[Roll No. 454]

YEAS—394

Abercrombie	Boustany	Cubin
Ackerman	Boyd	Cuellar
Aderholt	Bradley (NH)	Culberson
Akin	Brown (OH)	Cummings
Alexander	Brown (SC)	Cunningham
Allen	Brown, Corrine	Davis (AL)
Andrews	Brown-Waite,	Davis (CA)
Baca	Ginny	Davis (FL)
Bachus	Burgess	Davis (IL)
Baird	Burton (IN)	Davis (KY)
Baker	Butterfield	Davis (TN)
Baldwin	Calvert	Davis, Jo Ann
Barrett (SC)	Camp	Davis, Tom
Barrow	Cannon	Deal (GA)
Bartlett (MD)	Cantor	DeFazio
Barton (TX)	Capito	DeGette
Bass	Capps	DeLauro
Bean	Capuano	DeLay
Beauprez	Cardoza	Dent
Becerra	Carnahan	Diaz-Balart, L.
Berman	Carson	Diaz-Balart, M.
Berry	Carter	Dingell
Biggert	Castle	Doggett
Bishop (GA)	Chabot	Doolittle
Bishop (NY)	Chandler	Doyle
Bishop (UT)	Chocola	Drake
Blackburn	Clay	Dreier
Blumenauer	Cleaver	Duncan
Blunt	Clyburn	Edwards
Boehlert	Coble	Ehlers
Boehner	Cole (OK)	Emanuel
Bonilla	Conyers	English (PA)
Bonner	Cooper	Eshoo
Bono	Costa	Etheridge
Boozman	Cramer	Evans
Boren	Crenshaw	Everett
Boswell	Crowley	Farr

Feeney	Leach	Renzi
Ferguson	Lee	Reyes
Filner	Levin	Reynolds
Fitzpatrick (PA)	Lewis (CA)	Rogers (AL)
Flake	Lewis (GA)	Rogers (KY)
Foley	Lewis (KY)	Rogers (MI)
Forbes	Linder	Rohrabacher
Ford	Lipinski	Ros-Lehtinen
Fortenberry	LoBiondo	Ross
Fossella	Lofgren, Zoe	Rothman
Fox	Lowey	Roybal-Allard
Frank (MA)	Lucas	Royce
Franks (AZ)	Lungren, Daniel	Ruppersberger
Frelinghuysen	E.	Ryan (OH)
Garrett (NJ)	Lynch	Ryan (WI)
Gerlach	Mack	Ryun (KS)
Gibbons	Manzullo	Sabo
Gilchrest	Marchant	Salazar
Gillmor	Markey	Sánchez, Linda
Gingrey	Marshall	T.
Gohmert	Matheson	Sanders
Gonzalez	Matsui	Saxton
Goode	McCarthy	Schakowsky
Goodlatte	McCaul (TX)	Schiff
Gordon	McCollum (MN)	Schmidt
Granger	McCotter	Schwartz (PA)
Graves	McGovern	Schwarz (MI)
Green (WI)	McHenry	Scott (GA)
Green, Al	McHugh	Scott (VA)
Green, Gene	McIntyre	Sensenbrenner
Grijalva	McKeon	Serrano
Gutierrez	McKinney	Shadegg
Gutknecht	McMorris	Shaw
Hall	McNulty	Shays
Harman	Meehan	Sherman
Harris	Meek (FL)	Sherwood
Hart	Meeks (NY)	Shimkus
Hastings (FL)	Menendez	Shuster
Hastings (WA)	Mica	Simmons
Hayes	Michaud	Simpson
Hayworth	Millender-	Skelton
Hensarling	McDonald	Slaughter
Herger	Miller (FL)	Smith (NJ)
Herse	Miller (MI)	Smith (TX)
Higgins	Miller (NC)	Smith (WA)
Hinchey	Miller, Gary	Snyder
Hinojosa	Miller, George	Sodrel
Hobson	Moore (WI)	Solis
Hoekstra	Moran (KS)	Souder
Holden	Moran (VA)	Spratt
Holt	Murphy	Stearns
Honda	Musgrave	Stupak
Hooley	Myrick	Sullivan
Hostettler	Nadler	Sweeney
Hoyer	Napolitano	Tanner
Hulshof	Neal (MA)	Tauscher
Hyde	Neugebauer	Taylor (NC)
Inglis (SC)	Ney	Terry
Israel	Northup	Thomas
Issa	Norwood	Thompson (CA)
Istook	Nunes	Thompson (MS)
Jackson (IL)	Nussle	Thornberry
Jackson-Lee	Oberstar	Tiahrt
(TX)	Obey	Tiberi
Jefferson	Ortiz	Tierney
Jenkins	Osborne	Towns
Jindal	Otter	Turner
Johnson (CT)	Owens	Udall (CO)
Johnson (IL)	Oxley	Udall (NM)
Johnson, E. B.	Pallone	Upton
Johnson, Sam	Pascarella	Van Hollen
Jones (NC)	Pastor	Velázquez
Jones (OH)	Paul	Visclosky
Kanjorski	Payne	Walden (OR)
Kaptur	Pearce	Walsh
Keller	Pelosi	Wamp
Kelly	Pence	Wasserman
Kennedy (MN)	Peterson (MN)	Schultz
Kennedy (RI)	Peterson (PA)	Watson
Kildee	Petri	Watt
Kilpatrick (MI)	Pitts	Waxman
Kind	Platts	Weldon (FL)
King (IA)	Poe	Weldon (PA)
King (NY)	Pombo	Weller
Kingston	Pomeroy	Westmoreland
Kirk	Porter	Wexler
Kline	Price (GA)	Whitfield
Knollenberg	Price (NC)	Wicker
Kolbe	Pryce (OH)	Wilson (NM)
Kucinich	Putnam	Wilson (SC)
Kuhl (NY)	Radanovich	Wolf
LaHood	Rahall	Woolsey
Langevin	Ramstad	Wu
Lantos	Rangel	Wynn
Larsen (WA)	Regula	Young (FL)
Larson (CT)	Rehberg	
LaTourette	Reichert	

## NOT VOTING—39

Berkley	Engel	Murtha
Bilirakis	Fattah	Oliver
Boucher	Gallegly	Pickering
Brady (PA)	Hefley	Rush
Brady (TX)	Hunter	Sanchez, Loretta
Buyer	Inslee	Sessions
Cardin	Latham	Stark
Case	Maloney	Strickland
Conaway	McCrery	Tancred
Costello	McDermott	Taylor (MS)
Delahunt	Melancon	Waters
Dicks	Mollohan	Weiner
Emerson	Moore (KS)	Young (AK)

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGETT) (during the vote). Members are advised there are 2 minutes remaining in this vote.

□ 1902

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I missed the recorded vote for H. Res. 360, which commemorates the 60th anniversary of V-J Day and the end of World War II in the Pacific. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote 454.

## MOMENT OF SILENCE IN MEMORY OF VICTIMS OF HURRICANE KATRINA

The SPEAKER. The Chair would ask all Members to stand and observe a moment of silence in memory of the victims of Hurricane Katrina.

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. Without objection, proceedings will continue with a 5-minute vote.

There was no objection.

## CALLING UPON THE PRESIDENT TO ISSUE A PROCLAMATION RECOGNIZING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HELSINKI FINAL ACT

The SPEAKER. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the Senate joint resolution, S.J. Res. 19, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate joint resolution, S.J. Res. 19, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 393, nays 1, not voting 39, as follows:

[Roll No. 455]

YEAS—393

Abercrombie	Akin	Andrews
Ackerman	Alexander	Baca
Aderholt	Allen	Bachus

Baird  
Baker  
Baldwin  
Barrett (SC)  
Barrow  
Bartlett (MD)  
Barton (TX)  
Bass  
Bean  
Beauprez  
Becerra  
Berman  
Berry  
Biggert  
Bishop (GA)  
Bishop (NY)  
Bishop (UT)  
Blackburn  
Blumenauer  
Blunt  
Boehlert  
Boehner  
Bonilla  
Bonner  
Bono  
Boozman  
Boren  
Boswell  
Boustany  
Boyd  
Bradley (NH)  
Brown (OH)  
Brown (SC)  
Brown, Corrine  
Brown-Waite, Ginny  
Burgess  
Burton (IN)  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
Camp  
Cannon  
Cantor  
Capito  
Capps  
Capuano  
Cardoza  
Carnahan  
Carson  
Carter  
Case  
Castle  
Chabot  
Chandler  
Chocola  
Clay  
Cleaver  
Clyburn  
Coble  
Cole (OK)  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Costa  
Cramer  
Crenshaw  
Crowley  
Cubin  
Cuellar  
Culberson  
Cummings  
Cunningham  
Davis (AL)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis (FL)  
Davis (IL)  
Davis (KY)  
Davis (TN)  
Davis, Jo Ann  
Davis, Tom  
Deal (GA)  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DeLay  
Dent  
Diaz-Balart, L.  
Diaz-Balart, M.  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doolittle  
Doyle  
Drake  
Dreier  
Duncan  
Edwards  
Ehlers  
Emanuel  
English (PA)  
Eshoo

Etheridge  
Evans  
Everett  
Farr  
Feeney  
Ferguson  
Filner  
Fitzpatrick (PA)  
Flake  
Foley  
Forbes  
Ford  
Fortenberry  
Fossella  
Fox  
Frank (MA)  
Franks (AZ)  
Frelinghuysen  
Garrett (NJ)  
Gerlach  
Gibbons  
Gilchrest  
Gillmor  
Gingrey  
Gohmert  
Gonzalez  
Goode  
Goodlatte  
Gordon  
Granger  
Graves  
Green (WI)  
Green, Al  
Green, Gene  
Grijalva  
Gutierrez  
Gutknecht  
Hall  
Harman  
Harris  
Hart  
Hastings (FL)  
Hastings (WA)  
Hayes  
Hayworth  
Hensarling  
Herger  
Herseth  
Higgins  
Hinchey  
Hinojosa  
Hobson  
Hoekstra  
Holden  
Holt  
Honda  
Hooley  
Hostettler  
Hoyer  
Hulshof  
Hyde  
Ingilis (SC)  
Israel  
Issa  
Istook  
Jackson (IL)  
Jackson-Lee (TX)  
Jenkins  
Jindal  
Johnson (CT)  
Johnson (IL)  
Johnson, E. B.  
Johnson, Sam  
Jones (NC)  
Jones (OH)  
Kanjorski  
Kaptur  
Keller  
Kelly  
Kennedy (MN)  
Kennedy (RI)  
Kildee  
Kilpatrick (MI)  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kingston  
Kirk  
Kline  
Knollenberg  
Kolbe  
Kucinich  
Kuhl (NY)  
LaHood  
Langevin  
Lantos  
Larsen (WA)  
Larson (CT)

LaTourette  
Leach  
Lee  
Levin  
Lewis (CA)  
Lewis (GA)  
Lewis (KY)  
Linder  
Lipinski  
LoBiondo  
Lofgren, Zoe  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Lungren, Daniel E.  
Lynch  
Mack  
Manzullo  
Marchant  
Markley  
Marshall  
Matheson  
Matsui  
McCarthy  
McCauley (TX)  
McCollum (MN)  
McCotter  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McHugh  
McIntyre  
McKeon  
McKinney  
McMorris  
McNulty  
Meehan  
Meek (FL)  
Meeks (NY)  
Menendez  
Mica  
Michaud  
Millender-McDonald  
Miller (FL)  
Miller (MI)  
Miller (NC)  
Miller, Gary  
Miller, George  
Moore (WI)  
Moran (KS)  
Moran (VA)  
Murphy  
Musgrave  
Myrick  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal (MA)  
Neugebauer  
Ney  
Northup  
Norwood  
Nunes  
Nussle  
Oberstar  
Obey  
Ortiz  
Osborne  
Otter  
Owens  
Oxley  
Pallone  
Pascarelli  
Pastor  
Payne  
Pearce  
Pelosi  
Pence  
Peterson (MN)  
Peterson (PA)  
Petri  
Pitts  
Platts  
Poe  
Pombo  
Pomeroy  
Porter  
Price (GA)  
Price (NC)  
Pryce (OH)  
Putnam  
Radanovich  
Rahall  
Ramstad  
Rangel  
Regula  
Rehberg  
Reichert  
Renzi  
Reyes

Reynolds  
Rogers (AL)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rogers (MI)  
Rohrabacher  
Ros-Lehtinen  
Ross  
Rothman  
Roybal-Allard  
Royce  
Ruppersberger  
Ryan (OH)  
Ryan (WI)  
Ryan (KS)  
Sabo  
Salazar  
Sanchez, Linda T.  
Sanders  
Saxton  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schmidt  
Schwartz (PA)  
Schwarz (MI)  
Scott (GA)  
Scott (VA)  
Sensenbrenner  
Serrano  
Shadegg  
Shaw

Shays  
Sherman  
Sherwood  
Shimkus  
Shuster  
Simmons  
Simpson  
Skeltan  
Slaughter  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (TX)  
Smith (WA)  
Snyder  
Sodrel  
Solis  
Souder  
Spratt  
Stearns  
Stupak  
Sullivan  
Sweeney  
Tanner  
Tauscher  
Taylor (NC)  
Terry  
Thomas  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Thornberry  
Tiahrt  
Tiberi

Tierney  
Towns  
Turner  
Udall (CO)  
Udall (NM)  
Upton  
Van Hollen  
Velázquez  
Visclosky  
Walden (OR)  
Walsh  
Wamp  
Wasserman  
Schultz  
Watson  
Watt  
Waxman  
Weldon (FL)  
Weldon (PA)  
Weller  
Westmoreland  
Wexler  
Whitfield  
Wicker  
Wilson (NM)  
Wilson (SC)  
Wolf  
Woolsey  
Wu  
Wynn  
Young (FL)

## EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST, CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DELAY. Madam Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 422) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

### H. RES. 422

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable William H. Rehnquist; Chief Justice of the United States.

*Resolved*, That the House tenders its deep sympathy to the members of the family of the late Chief Justice in their bereavement.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and to the Supreme Court and transmit a copy of the same to the family of the late Chief Justice.

*Resolved*, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PROVIDING FOR USE OF CATAFALQUE IN CRYPT BENEATH ROTUNDA OF CAPITOL IN CONNECTION WITH MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR THE LATE HONORABLE WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST, CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DELAY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 52) providing for the use of the catafalque situated in the crypt beneath the Rotunda of the Capitol in connection with memorial services to be conducted in the Supreme Court Building for the late honorable William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

### S. CON. RES. 52

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Architect of the Capitol is authorized and directed to transfer to the custody of the Supreme Court of the United States the catafalque which is situated in the crypt beneath the Rotunda of the Capitol so that such catafalque may be used in the Supreme Court Building in connection with services to be conducted there for the late honorable William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

### NAYS—1

Paul

### NOT VOTING—39

Berkley  
Bilirakis  
Boucher  
Brady (PA)  
Brady (TX)  
Buyer  
Cardin  
Conaway  
Costello  
Delahunt  
Dicks  
Emerson  
Engel

Fattah  
Gallegly  
Hefley  
Hunter  
Inslee  
Jefferson  
Latham  
Maloney  
McCrery  
McDermott  
Melancon  
Mollohan  
Moore (KS)

Murtha  
Oliver  
Pickering  
Rush  
Sanchez, Loretta  
Sessions  
Stark  
Strickland  
Tancredo  
Taylor (MS)  
Waters  
Weiner  
Young (AK)

### □ 1918

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate joint resolution, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I missed the recorded vote for S.J. Res. 19, which calls upon the President to issue a proclamation recognizing the 30th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote 455.

## COMMUNICATION FROM ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT) laid before the House the following communication from Antonin Scalia, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
Washington, DC, September 6, 2005.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to notify the House of Representatives, through you, that the Chief Justice of the United States died in Arlington, Virginia on Saturday, September 3, 2005.

Very truly yours,

ANTONIN SCALIA,  
Associate Justice.



# REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2290

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 2290.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

## RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 23 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 2241

## AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. REICHERT) at 10 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.)

## SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GUTKNECHT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MCCARTHY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

## EXCHANGE OF SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take the time of the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

## CONCERNS REGARDING RESPONSE TO HURRICANE KATRINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, we here in the Congress have just returned to conduct the Nation's business, and our

hearts are with the families and individuals who have lost loved ones and are scattered across this country as a result of the terrible, terrible devastation of Hurricane Katrina.

The House of Representatives this evening met with the President's Cabinet for nearly 3 hours, and this evening I would like to address concerns regarding how the institutions of this Nation failed the American people and what can be done about it as we try to heal as a Nation and thank those who are extending their compassion and assistance and to try to give strength to those who have suffered so much. There is not a single American who does not feel just horrible about what has happened, and we in the Congress bear responsibility, as does this administration, for the response and its shortcomings.

There is a story today in the Wall Street Journal entitled: "Behind Poor Katrina Response, a Long Chain of Weak Links." I would like to enter that into the RECORD and read from a key section of that article that talks about what went wrong.

□ 2245

Number one, the absorption of the Federal Emergency Management Agency into the gargantuan and terrorism-focused Department of Homeland Security, which I voted against as a Member of this Congress over 2 years ago; I served on the Committee on Appropriations where FEMA came before us. We had an agency that finally worked after 10 years of reform in the Clinton administration, and James Lee Witt, the director of that agency, did such a terrific job. All of that changed as FEMA was subsumed under this gargantuan Department of Homeland Security, which in essence had a very different kind of mission.

Just 2 weeks ago, as the Wall Street Journal article recounts, five State emergency managers brought a tough message here to Washington, this was before Katrina, and met with Michael Chertoff, the Homeland Security Secretary. And these emergency directors told them straight out that the administration was weakening emergency management with potentially dangerous consequences. In fact, Dave Liebersback, the Director of Alaska's Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, said that the Department's focus on terrorism was undermining its readiness here at home.

The article goes on to say that there were not firm procedures in place, for example, for directing people and materials when a national emergency such as Katrina would strike. And this article, along with other information that I choose to enter into the record this evening, shows that the appropriations for the funding of FEMA, as part of this major new department, were actually cut by over \$600 million in the area of regional operations. These are bad decisions that need to be reversed.

The American people and we here in this Congress must do this.

A few years ago, when the Department of Homeland Security was being debated here in the Congress, I stated, and reread for the record tonight, "I do not want FEMA put in the Department of Homeland Security. Why? Because FEMA worked. It took us 10 years to fix FEMA back during the decades of the 1990s, so why do we want to stick FEMA into this big new department that will have 170,000 people in it, and we cannot even get direct communications up to the top? The United States fought World War II, and we did not need a Department of Homeland Security. We defeated the Communists during the Cold War, and we didn't need a 170,000-person Department of Homeland Security. We fought the Persian Gulf War, and we did not need it."

But our words were not successful here in the Congress. And we ended up with a majority of Members of Congress passing a Department of Homeland Security that buried FEMA far underneath this mammoth administrative structure. I hate to call it a management structure because it became a mismanagement structure. And then funding for local responses was cut by over \$600 million.

Interestingly, the Web site of the current Committee on Homeland Security here in the U.S. House of Representatives indicates a vacancy in the chairmanship, with the movement of Mr. Cox of California to the Securities and Exchange Commission. So even one of the key committees here in the House lacks the key chair as we move into this difficult period.

But the point is that there has been very bad decision making here in the Congress that relegated FEMA in terms of domestic affairs, and also, those put in charge over the last 5 years have had absolutely no hands-on experience with emergency management.

Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned previously, the articles I referred to earlier are submitted hereafter for inclusion in the RECORD.

## WHAT WENT WRONG?

Some reasons why the U.S. didn't adequately protect and rescue its citizens from a natural disaster.

The absorption of the Federal Emergency Management Agency into the gargantuan—and terrorism-focused—Department of Homeland Security.

A military stretched by wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, which made commanders reluctant to commit some active-duty units nearby.

A total breakdown of communications systems.

Missteps at the local level, including a rudimentary plan to deal with hurricanes.

A failure to plan for the possibility that New Orleans's levee system would fail.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 6, 2005]  
**POWER FAILURE: BEHIND POOR KATRINA RESPONSE, A LONG CHAIN OF WEAK LINKS—CHANGING STRUCTURE OF FEMA, EMPHASIS ON TERRORISM CONTRIBUTED TO PROBLEMS—A SHORTAGE OF HELICOPTERS**

(By Robert Block, Amy Schatz, Gary Fields and Christopher Cooper)

Just two weeks ago, five state emergency managers brought a tough message to a meeting in Washington with Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff and his top deputies.

"We told them straight out that they were weakening emergency management with potentially disastrous consequences," says Dave Liebersbach, the director of Alaska's Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management. The department's focus on terrorism was undermining its readiness for other catastrophes, said the visiting officials, who included emergency managers from Mississippi and Alabama.

Now that Hurricane Katrina has left the Gulf Coast flooded and New Orleans in ruins, the question ricocheting around the nation and the world is this: How could the world's biggest superpower fail so badly in protecting and rescuing its residents from a natural disaster so frequently foretold?

The answer is sure to receive intense scrutiny this fall in Congress and around the nation, especially given revived fears that the U.S. is ill-prepared for a terrorist attack. "We are going to take a hard, hard look at our disaster-response procedures," said Republican Majority Leader Bill Frist of Tennessee this weekend as he assisted patients at the New Orleans airport.

Yesterday, the government moved aggressively to show it has the situation in hand. President Bush paid his second visit to the region in four days, visiting Baton Rouge, La., and Poplarville, Miss. He asserted that federal, state and local governments are "doing the best we can." The major levee breach in New Orleans, at the 17th Street Canal, was closed, allowing the city to begin pumping out floodwaters, a process expected to take about 30 days.

Meanwhile, thousands of federal troops appeared to be firmly in control of the city, with most residents evacuated and searches for survivors well underway. A Customs and Border Protection aircraft operating as a flying communication link gave first responders in New Orleans the ability to communicate for the first time since Katrina struck more than a week ago. In suburban Jefferson Parish, thousands of residents were allowed to check their homes under tight restrictions to evaluate what was left.

But the weekend's progress hasn't erased the troubling questions left by the government's delayed understanding of the scope of the damage last week and its initial slowness in mounting rescues and bringing food and water to stricken citizens. The problems include:

The decision to transform the Federal Emergency Management Agency from a cabinet-level agency reporting directly to the president to just one piece of a new, gargantuan Department of Homeland Security, which altered FEMA's mission and watered down its powers.

Too few helicopters stationed in the Gulf Coast area ahead of the storm.

A military stretched by wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, which left commanders near New Orleans reluctant to commit some active-duty units at nearby Fort Polk, La., because they were in the midst of preparing for an Afghan deployment this winter.

A total breakdown of communications systems, an echo of the problems that faced New York officials dealing with the 2001 ter-

rorist attacks and a system the government has been trying to fix for four years.

Poor coordination among federal, state and local officials in the days immediately before and after the hurricane.

Failure at all levels of government to take seriously many studies and reports over many years warning of the potential disaster.

Indeed, despite many warnings of the dangers, Mr. Chertoff and other administration officials have explained their poor initial response by saying government planners didn't expect both a serious hurricane and a breach in levees. "This is really one which I think was breathtaking in its surprise," Mr. Chertoff told reporters on Saturday.

Planners, he said, "were confronted with a second wave that they did not have built into the plan, but using the tools they had, we have to move forward and adapt."

Plenty of missteps at the local level contributed to last week's disaster too, from a failure to take basic steps to protect the telecom infrastructure to inadequate food and water at the Superdome. New Orleans may be able to stage events such as Mardi Gras and Jazzfest and provide parking, crowd control and adequate toilets for millions of visitors, but its hurricane plan was more rudimentary. "Get people to higher ground and have the feds and the state airlift supplies to them—that was the plan, man," Mayor Ray Nagin said in an interview yesterday.

But so far, the federal government is bearing the brunt of criticism, given its vast resources and unique role in responding to major disasters. Critics say the response shows that the nation's disaster-response system, rebuilt in the wake of the 2001 terrorist attacks, is woefully inadequate. In a Washington Post-ABC News poll taken on Friday, the public said by a 67% to 31% margin that the federal government wasn't adequately prepared for Katrina.

"What the events of the last week have shown is that over the last few years since 9/11 we have slowly disassembled our national emergency response system and put in its place something far inferior," says Bill Waugh, an academic expert on emergency management at Georgia State University. "We reinvented the wheel when we didn't need to and now have something that doesn't roll very well at all."

Many of last week's problems are rooted in January 2003, when the Bush administration, urged on by some members of Congress, created the Homeland Security Department. It amalgamated 22 agencies, from the Coast Guard to the Secret Service, creating the largest government bureaucracy since the Pentagon was formed in 1947.

From the start, emergency experts and even the Government Accountability Office, the investigative arm of Congress, warned that a special effort was needed to be sure FEMA's traditional mission of providing disaster relief wasn't lost in the shuffle.

But it was. FEMA's clout had long depended on its ability to help states plan for natural disasters by providing emergency preparedness grants and other resources. Under Homeland Security, grant-making decisions were transferred to a new, department-wide office in an attempt to consolidate funding. As a result, FEMA lost control of more than \$800 million in preparedness grants since 2003, congressional figures show. State emergency managers and congressional investigators say the overwhelming focus for grants is now on fighting terrorism. More money goes to local police and fire departments for that mission than responding to and recover from disasters.

Officials from Shelby County, Ala., for instance, last year said they could get federal money for chemical suits. But they were un-

able to get money for an emergency operations center that could link computers, phones and televisions to respond to tornadoes. Between 1957 and 2003, the county had 20 tornadoes that it said killed 11 people and caused more than \$32 million in damages.

Meanwhile, morale at FEMA has dropped since it was subsumed by Homeland Security. Several key jobs are unfilled and its executives are overtaxed. Its acting chief operating officer in Washington, for instance, is also the director of FEMA's Atlanta region; his seat there is being held by another acting director. That area includes much of the hurricane-prone Southeast.

In July, Mr. Chertoff unveiled a departmental restructuring that would cement FEMA's reduced role. Among other moves, the plan restricted FEMA's purview to disaster response, stripping away longstanding functions such as helping communities build houses outside flood zones.

The plan, he told Congress, was "to take out of FEMA a couple of elements that were really not related to its core missions, that were generally focused on the issue of preparedness in a way that I think was frankly more of a distraction to FEMA than an enhancement to FEMA."

On July 27, Alaska's Mr. Liebersbach, in his role as the head of the National Emergency Management Association, an association of state emergency management directors, warned in a letter to Congress that Mr. Chertoff's plan was nothing short of disastrous. It would have "an extremely negative impact on the people of this nation," he wrote.

"The proposed reorganization increases the separation between preparedness, response and recovery functions," the letter said. "Any unnecessary separation of these functions will result in disjointed response and adversely impact the effectiveness of departmental operations." It was the letter that prompted the meetings with Homeland Security officials in late August.

Last week's response certainly revealed cracks in the current system. Though President Bush declared a state of emergency before Katrina made landfall on Monday, officials appear to have underestimated the severity of the damage caused by the storm. By Tuesday it became clear that the response was not meeting needs and that FEMA and Louisiana emergency teams were overwhelmed. Then the flood waters hit in New Orleans. It still took several more hours for Mr. Chertoff to declare the disaster an "incident of national significance."

Even then, some requirements hampered speed. Because of worries that terrorists could take advantage of such chaos, FEMA now must abide by post-9/11 security procedures, such as putting air marshals on flights. That meant stranded residents couldn't be evacuated from the New Orleans airport until FEMA had rounded up dozens of Transportation Security Administration screeners and more than 50 federal air marshals. Inadequate power prevented officials from firing up X-ray machines and metal detectors until the government decided evacuees could be searched manually.

In the hours before and after Katrina struck, there weren't firm procedures in place for directing people and materials. Dan Wessel, owner of Cool Express Inc., a Blue River, Wis., transportation company that contracts with FEMA to move supplies, said he didn't get a green light to send trucks to a staging area in Dallas until about 4 p.m. Monday, hours after Katrina made landfall. That was too late to meet a deadline of getting trucks to Dallas by noon Tuesday, he said.

Once the trucks arrived, drivers often found no National Guard troops, FEMA

workers or other personnel on hand to help unload the water and ice, Mr. Wessel said. "I almost told the guys to leave, but people are wanting the water," he said. "The drivers distributed it."

Inside New Orleans, said Dr. Joseph Guarisco, chief of the emergency department of Ochsner Clinic Foundation, a 580-bed hospital in New Orleans above the water line, said there was confusion about where to direct evacuees seeking shelter.

For a couple of days, Dr. Guarisco said, he directed a stream of patients to what he understood was a FEMA mass-casualty tent at the intersection of Interstate 10 and Causeway Boulevard. "A number came back and said, 'there's no one there.'" Dr. Guarisco said.

Some critics have blamed the war in Iraq, and the deployment of thousands of troops, including National Guard members, to that effort. President Bush has vehemently denied that charge. The administration has said problems on the ground were due to an unexpectedly severe storm and unanticipated flooding.

Four weeks before the hurricane, Lt. Colonel Pete Schneider, of the Louisiana National Guard, told WGNO, a local ABC affiliate, that when guard members left for Iraq last October, they took a lot of needed equipment with them, including dozens of high-water vehicles, Humvees, refueling tankers and generators that would be needed in the event a major natural disaster hit the state.

"You've got combatant commanders over there who need it, they say they need it, they don't want to lose what they have and we certainly understand that," he said. "It's a matter of us educating that combatant commander [that] we need it back here as well."

Col. Schneider also said the state had enough equipment to get by, and that if Louisiana were to get hit by a major hurricane, the neighboring states of Mississippi, Alabama and Florida had all agreed to help. In the end, those states were hit by Katrina as well.

The U.S. Army has a large facility, Fort Polk, in Leesville, La., about 270 miles northwest of New Orleans. Officials at Fort Polk, which has nearly 8,000 active duty soldiers, said their contribution so far has consisted of a few dozen soldiers from the 10th Mountain Division manning purification equipment and driving half-ton trucks filled with supplies and equipment. The first contingent of soldiers didn't receive orders until Saturday afternoon.

A spokeswoman at Fort Polk said she did not know why the base received its deployment orders so late in the game. "You'd have to ask the Pentagon," she said. A senior Army official said the service was reluctant to commit the 4th brigade of the 10th Mountain Division from Fort Polk, because the unit, which numbers several thousand soldiers, is in the midst of preparing for an Afghanistan deployment in January.

Instead, the Pentagon chose to send upwards of 7,500 soldiers from the 1st Cavalry Division at Fort Hood, Texas and the 82nd Airborne Division from Fort Bragg, N.C., along with Marines from California and

North Carolina. Soldiers from the 82nd Airborne Division are able to deploy anywhere in the world in 18 hours. It took several days for them to arrive on the ground in Louisiana.

There, no piece of equipment was more necessary than helicopters. But in the first 48 hours after the levees were breached, the shortage of helicopters became acute. FEMA wanted choppers to save stranded residents, while the Army Corps of Engineers needed the aircraft, known as "rotary wing" in military jargon, to repair the breaches. The Coast Guard, the primary agency responding to the disaster in New Orleans, had a total of 20 aircraft in the area, mostly helicopters, which focused solely on rescue operations.

"We have very limited aviation assets and rotary wing is what we need to put materials into those breaches, and that's the very asset we need to do search and rescue and save victims, so our efforts became something of a second priority and our initial plan was delayed a bit because of that," says Lt. Gen. Carl Strock, commander of the Army Corps of Engineers.

A FEMA spokesman said the Coast Guard and National Guard had adequate numbers of helicopters on hand, but that rescue and supply operations were hampered by other factors, including limited airspace around New Orleans, which is geographically small. "You put in 30 helicopters in that area and you create a dangerous situation," said the spokesman, Marty Bahamonde.

On the supply front, helicopters flew food to the Superdome, he said, but the helipad there could only accommodate small aircraft, which couldn't hold many supplies.

Communications systems also broke down, as they did at the World Trade Center in 2001, preventing emergency officials from communicating with each other and the military. That led to the odd juxtaposition of top federal officials praising the rescue effort and denying problems at New Orleans' overcrowded convention center while TV cameras showed people there crying for help.

Flooding and power shortages appear to be behind most of the serious communications problems, but incompatible radio systems didn't help. Emergency responders in New Orleans and three nearby parishes all use different radio systems. New Orleans and nearby Jefferson Parish both use radios that operate on the 800 Mhz band, according to a Louisiana State Police interoperability report, but they were manufactured by different vendors. That means officials there had up to five channels on which to talk to one another.

"Communication is always difficult in emergency situations because of increased traffic," says William Vincent of the Lafayette Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness, about 135 miles from New Orleans. Emergency 911 dispatchers in Lafayette fielded calls from New Orleans residents who still had working cellphones but couldn't reach local police.

New Orleans officials had equipment at the fire department's communication center that could link other otherwise incompatible local and federal systems. It was reportedly knocked out by flooding.

Another problem: Even after 9/11, local officials and federal emergency responders don't typically use the same radio frequencies, which can make communication difficult until agreements are reached on sharing channels.

As handheld radios began losing power in New Orleans, police officers and other emergency responders had no way of recharging them. Unlike radios used by firefighters combating wild fires, which can be powered by disposable batteries found in any grocery store, a typical handheld police emergency radio uses rechargeable batteries similar to those powering cell phones, according to Ron Haraseth, director of automated frequency coordination at the Association of Public-Safety Communications Officers.

FEMA itself seemed to frequently have bad information. At a Tuesday press conference Bill Lokey, federal coordinating officer for FEMA and the agency representative on site, downplayed the severity of the flooding caused by the breaches in New Orleans, saying the water wasn't rising in most areas. "I don't want to alarm everybody that, you know, New Orleans is filling up like a bowl," he said. "That's just not happening."

Within hours, much of the city was under water, and Mr. Lokey was calling Katrina the most significant natural disaster to hit the United States.

The possible problems had long been trumpeted. In June 2004, FEMA spent more than half a million dollars to commission a "catastrophic hurricane disaster plan" from IEM Inc., a Baton Rouge-based emergency-management and homeland security consulting firm. A report analyzing results of a mock hurricane hitting New Orleans, dubbed "Hurricane Pam," was envisioned and a response and recovery plan was to be drawn up.

During a five-day mock exercise in July 2004, emergency-management responders huddled in Baton Rouge to plan a response to "Hurricane Pam," a Category 3 storm which featured 120 miles per hour winds and a storm surge that topped New Orleans's levees. For reasons that aren't clear, the mock exercise never anticipated the levees giving way, despite such warnings. Even-so, the mock hurricane—destroyed 500,000 buildings in New Orleans and displaced one million residents.

The group developed a plan to get stranded residents out of the way and construction of a "command structure" with enough space for upwards of 800 rescue workers. A report, dated Jan. 5 of this year, detailed recommendations from the exercise and was provided to FEMA, an IEM spokeswoman said. FEMA has not released the report.

#### TITLE III: PREPAREDNESS AND RECOVERY

The DHS Emergency Preparedness and Recovery functions are intended to improve the nation's capability to reduce losses from all disasters, including terrorist attacks. Table 6 includes funds expended during FY2003 for these functions, and compares them to amounts requested for FY2004, recommended by each House, and approved by conferees in the final version ultimately enacted.

TABLE 6. PREPAREDNESS AND RECOVERY  
(\$ in millions)

Operational component	FY2003 Enacted	FY2004 Request	FY2004 House	FY2004 Senate	FY2004 Conf.
Title III: Preparedness and Recovery					
Office of Domestic Preparedness .....	3,236	3,558	3,513	3,638	4,037
Basic formula grants (state and local) .....	1,006	—	1,900	1,250	1,700
Emerg. Wartime Supplement. (P.L. 108-11) .....	1,330	—	—	—	—
St. & loc. law enforce, terrorism prevent. ....	—	500	500	500	500
Firefighter assistance grants .....	—	500	—	750	750
Hi-threat, hi-density urban areas .....	700	—	500	750	725
Other assistance; national programs .....	200	2,558	613	388	362

TABLE 6. PREPAREDNESS AND RECOVERY—Continued  
(\$ in millions)

Operational component	FY2003 Enacted	FY2004 Request	FY2004 House	FY2004 Senate	FY2004 Conf.
Counter-terrorism fund .....	160	40	20	20	10
Emergency Preparedness and Response .....	3,373	4,352	5,110	3,603	4,402
Admin; regional operations .....	798	165	169	—	171
Operating expenses .....	—	—	—	827	—
Prepare, mitigation, response & recovery .....	—	163	363	150	225
Public health programs .....	498	434	484	—	484
Biodefense countermeasure (current year) .....	—	890	890	—	890
(advance appropriations) .....	—	(4,703)	(4,703)	—	(4,703)
Biodefense countermeas. (10-year total) .....	—	(5,593)	(5,593)	—	(5,593)
Grant programs .....	169	300	200	165	180
Emergency food and shelter .....	152	153	153	153	153
Firefighter assistance grants .....	745	—	760	—	—
Disaster relief .....	776	1,956	1,800	1,956	1,800
National pre-disaster mitigation fund .....	—	—	—	—	150
Flood map modernization fund .....	149	200	200	200	200
National flood insurance fund .....	89	90	91	110	110
Disaster assistance direct loan program .....	1	1	1	1	1
Cerro Grande Fire claims .....	—	—	—	38	38
Misc. adj.; rescissions; transfers; rounding .....	—4	—	—	3	—
Subtotal: Title III (current year, net) .....	6,769	7,950	8,643	7,261	8,449

Note: Rounding may affect totals. Amounts for FY2004 do not include a 0.59% across-the-board reduction called for by conferees on H.R. 2673 (Consolidated Appropriations for FY2004), to which the House has agreed, and which awaits Senate action (see page 10).

Source: H. Rept. 108-169; S. Rept. 108-86; H. Rept. 108-280 (Conference report).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. REICHERT). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. OSBORNE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. OSBORNE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFazio) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFazio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### EXCHANGE OF SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take the time of the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFazio).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

#### KATRINA DISASTER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Georgia (Ms. MCKINNEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to join in the remarks of my colleague about the intensity of feeling that we have for the people of Louisiana and Mississippi and Alabama and, of course, Florida on the first stop of Hurricane Katrina and the situation that has unfolded literally before our very eyes.

I should also take a moment to commend the journalists who have facilitated us being able to see what has unfolded. Part of what has unfolded is sheer incompetence on the part of this administration, and the feelings that the people are experiencing result from the fact that we have an administration who let the American people down, who let the people in Louisiana,

Mississippi, Alabama and Florida down, and just will not say We let you down. We made a mistake. They, instead, try to defend the indefensible.

Part of the late response comes from the fact that 40 percent of the Mississippi National Guard are in Iraq; 35 percent for those of Louisiana are in Iraq; 26 percent of the Florida National Guard are in Iraq; and 23 percent of the Alabama National Guard are in Iraq.

I have seen the interviews that have been done by Aaron Broussard of Jefferson Parish and Malik Rahim in New Orleans proper. Aaron Broussard said, "We have been abandoned by our own country." Investigative journalists sent information to me that Customs' Blackhawk helicopter pilots were livid because they were not allowed to rescue people.

And then in the matter of attitude, and of course, I will be speaking more at length on this on Thursday in a 1-hour special order, but in attitude, FEMA Chief Michael Brown had the nerve to say, No one was clairvoyant enough to foresee this happening. But there have been studies, there have been articles, and this is his job to foresee this happening. I have got articles from National Geographic and Scientific American all saying exactly what happened and what we witnessed unfolding. And then he had the unmitigated gall to say that people must take some responsibility.

Well, Mr. Brown, you need to take responsibility.

And, Mr. Bush, you need to take responsibility.

The Times-Picayune has called for Mr. Brown's firing, and I have to say that they are absolutely correct. And I would just like to ask this administration to just admit that they messed up instead of appearing before the American people with all kinds of excuses about what they did and what they did not do, and we are not going to revisit the past, we are going to make sure we move forward or we look forward. There are a million people who have been affected by this, dispersed all over our country. The State of Georgia has received and is receiving thousands of

them. The Fourth Congressional District is receiving as many of them as we can. The City of Atlanta has opened its arms to the victims of this administration.

With interest, I note, on the State Department Web site, that they provide us a clue as to when we are seeing misinformation, and what they tell us is that we are being misinformed when we are being told something that is clearly not true. What the administration has said to us tonight, in many instances, is clearly untrue.

And let me just say that it is unconscionable that the Secretary of Energy could stand before us tonight and say that he does not know how to bring down gas prices, which was the original reason that I asked for this 5 minutes tonight.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would remind all Members to address their remarks to the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. WOOLSEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### EXCHANGE OF SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take the time of the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

### HURRICANE KATRINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, first let me say that my thoughts and prayers go out to those who have lost loved ones and those who have suffered as a result of the destruction of this devastating natural disaster. I represent South Florida, an area that is far too often in the cone of error of just about every hurricane that approaches the United States and also home to the last time a Category 5 storm hit a United States territory.

As I speak here tonight, it is unclear how many people have been killed or will ultimately die as a result of this storm. What is clear is that America has received a wake-up call, and it came in the form of Hurricane Katrina. Hurricane Katrina calls into question our preparedness as a Nation to deal with any kind of major disaster, whether it is a natural disaster or a disaster resulting from a terrorist attack.

This month marks the fourth anniversary of the September 11 attack on our Nation. Our country saw the devastation that could be caused by a terrorist attack, recognized our vulnerabilities and supposedly set about the task of protecting Americans as best we could from disaster. The administration knew about the vulnerabilities of the levees in New Orleans. They knew about the level of poverty that exists in the Gulf States that would hamper evacuation plans, and they should have known at a minimum the day before the hurricane hit that they would need more law enforcement, rescue, medical and evacuation personnel.

And herein lies the problem: They knew about these problems as we know about many problems and vulnerabilities that exist throughout other cities nationwide, yet we have been slow to act to improve the situation. I represent a city, the City of Miami, which is the third poorest in the Nation. In prior years, local officials in New Orleans recommended a plan that would have cost \$14 billion to reinforce the levee and pump system that keeps New Orleans safe. The State of Louisiana sent out a call for help that the project was too big, and they needed Federal assistance to even begin the project. And the pleas for help from State and local officials fell on deaf ears in the White House and Congress.

Let us put the New Orleans levee construction into perspective. We spend over \$1 billion a week on operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, and we just handed out \$14 billion to oil companies in President Bush's energy bill we passed this summer. What is the ultimate lesson of Katrina? The lesson is

that the officials that were supposed to provide support, safety and security to the people in the Gulf States failed. The result was a situation where every emergency coordinator knew that disaster was imminent. However, the existing emergency infrastructure was not there to remove people from harm's way, and by doing so, it could have saved their lives.

We cannot as local, State and Federal officials draw up plans, have a 1-day mock disaster drill, and then pat ourselves on the back and say our job is done here. The government is here to provide the infrastructure that is necessary to prevent deaths from imminent disaster and step in immediately afterwards to ensure that deaths do not result from the destruction caused by that disaster. I think that the response from the Federal Government fell far short of that standard.

The lesson that Hurricane Katrina needs to have taught our government officials is that the current emergency management infrastructure could not handle a disaster the size of Katrina, and that we must streamline and reform our disaster preparedness and response. And we have to do it today. Our Nation's first priority should be to provide security, safety and infrastructure here at home. It is a disgrace that it took a disaster of such magnitude to bring light to the weaknesses of our system, and we must take the lessons learned to ensure that such catastrophes do not occur again.

At the very least, we need not have our leaders respond in the fashion that the President and the Speaker of the House and a number of other leaders have in the last 10 days, indicating that perhaps they did not think New Orleans should be rebuilt and perhaps the people who did not get out of New Orleans made a bad decision.

□ 2300

We need to think about the wherewithal that people in these communities had prior to the storm, and we need to give them that wherewithal to move forward and go on so we can rebuild New Orleans and make sure that we never have to stare down a hurricane the magnitude of Katrina and not be prepared as we were in this storm.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WESTMORELAND). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. POE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. EMANUEL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURGESS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CUMMINGS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. WELDON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GENE GREEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. BLUMENAUER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. PALLONE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. LEE addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DOGGETT addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Ms. CORRINE BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. CLYBURN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CLYBURN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. CARSON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### HURRICANE KATRINA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) is recognized for 30 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Speaker, we have seen unprecedented suffering in this Nation in the last weeks. No one in this country has been able to comprehend the size and scope of the destruction. To put it into perspective, one of my colleagues pointed out that the size of the area affected is the size of Wyoming. Another pointed out that the size of the area affected was equal to the nation of Great Britain. So as we talk about our failures and our successes, I think it is important that we really discuss Katrina in an overall view.

I know that from my perspective there are going to be three major challenges. We have to deal with the human suffering that is felt by every one of the families who have lost loved ones but also by those people who are displaced. So the human suffering in terms of jobs lost and regaining jobs of any sort, regaining an income in order to pay for current expenses, some way to access the safety nets that this Nation is providing, that is one challenge of the problem.

The second challenge is rebuilding the entire gulf coast region, and that is going to be a long and arduous task and one that is going to require the dedication and commitment of the entire Nation.

But the third thing that I think we must be aware of as leaders and as the House of Representatives is the effect on our economy.

So tonight I am joined by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. DAVIS). We would like to discuss the effects of Katrina that we see and the things that we think the Nation should be aware of as we move into the days ahead. I would like to discuss some of the responses that we have seen and some that we have not seen.

But at this point, I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. DAVIS) to talk about his perceptions of the disaster and the destruction that we have seen.

Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

This tragedy is of grave proportions, as evidenced by the unprecedented meeting of the President's Cabinet here tonight. Mr. Speaker, who spent 3 hours with us discussing a wide range of responses from government agencies, of agencies of the State as well as the local level, but particularly looking at the response that was engendered by this.

I think the one thing that we can clearly say, looking at history, looking at this response and looking at others is there is no substitute for leadership and initiative, particularly on the front lines and in the local level; and there are countless stories of individuals and communities who rose to the occasion, ranging from mayors of small cities, pastors of churches, small business owners who all gave of themselves to make a tremendous difference, as the military and national response was able to come into an area that was devastated and largely inaccessible. I would point out that the response has been actually unprecedented in scale.

When we think about this, I would like to bring some perspective to my colleagues. No disaster, no natural disaster, has struck this Nation of the proportions that Hurricane Katrina has in terms of its devastation and its impact. Nearly 90,000 square miles were affected by this. That is an area approximately the size of Great Britain, approximately the size of the State of Wyoming. When we begin to look at that, I do not believe that there is any agency that had fully prepared or built the infrastructure for that level and certainly the city of New Orleans did not have the wherewithal, just the simple hydraulics and physics of it.

But the one thing that I want to point out is that people in neighborhoods rose to the occasion, individual citizens rose to the occasion. And many of my colleagues have risen to the occasion, abandoning the legislative role during that last week of the

recess, working in everything from relief positions to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. BOUSTANY), one of my colleagues, a physician, who helped in the start-up of hospitals, coordinating rescue operations from his district in Lafayette. I look at communities in the surrounding States and throughout the country who have responded with an incredible amount of magnanimity, of charity, of compassion, of love and outreach to see these people have a hope and an opportunity and a future.

In some ways, Mr. Speaker, I have to share candidly, as a former military professional, I was somewhat disappointed with some of the media coverage. I felt that it neglected many of the great works that were being performed by people in hidden places throughout the communities that were affected. Just as an aside, the Coast Guard rescued more people in the last week than four times what it would do in a typical year. That is simply remarkable, the ability to stage those resources in there and begin that response. When I look at the amount of rescues that have had to be performed for nearly 60,000 people who were trapped on rooftops and structures, public safety professionals, military professionals, National Guard resources from all over the United States are pouring in. Even before the storm hit, resources were being mustered around the United States, even from our own fourth district.

The day after the storm, I ran into early Tuesday morning a convoy of vehicles from our own Owen Electric Cooperative that had been on two prior hurricane responses and were on their way to lower Mississippi to the central staging area. There was a concerted response of private groups, of public groups coming together to deal with the tragedy whose magnitude no one could have imagined.

For a week now, we have watched the heartbreaking scenes of death and destruction in Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana. So many people left homeless, left without anything except the clothes they were wearing and one or two precious items that they could grab as the flood waters deluged their homes. As we grieve over this unimaginable horror, we have also watched in unmistakable awe ordinary people who have opened their hearts, their homes, their pocketbooks to these storm victims. Families who have little to spare themselves are taking in entire families of strangers simply because someone else is in need. This is the American way of selflessness and generosity. There is no ulterior motive, no agenda; and there is nothing but the simple desire to help, to lend a hand, to reinforce the dignity of every individual who is affected by this great tragedy.

The city of Houston, Texas, has done something unprecedented. And I point out that in the tsunami and in other disasters in other parts of the world no country, no people have ever responded with the level of outpouring of response of individuals to local, State



and Federal Government agencies as we have seen in the last 7 days. I think that is an important point of perspective that we keep in mind. The level of this tragedy was equal in magnitude to any of the countries that were hit by the tsunami, and when we look at the response of our people here, it has been simply phenomenal from a perspective of infrastructure.

In that outpouring in Houston alone, 225,000 people have been received into that city. The people of Texas have set an example of compassion and leadership. Other States around the country are receiving people, colleges, universities, communities, homeless shelters even. And I look at that, and I see in virtually every State, all of our States along the Ohio Valley, where I live, are seeing the same level of compassion. It has been simply overwhelming. They have responded to a grave situation by giving hope, by giving opportunity, and helping communities to ultimately reestablish while the water is being removed, while an infrastructure that no longer exists is being put back in place.

Things that are important to remember from a standpoint affecting the entire country as we are dealing with the human tragedies, we are dealing with the health care issues, as we are providing refuge for those who are affected by this storm, crews from industry, from the private sector, from our national security organizations have responded. By the end of this week, our national refineries in the gulf will be back at 95 percent of production. That is a tremendous statement.

□ 2310

Our pipelines are going to be open again to make sure that that critical infrastructure is working. The on-water transit capability is going to be back in operation very shortly, and hopefully, we will see that port open up. Why that is so important is restoring normalcy and restoring employment, vocation, jobs and restarting that market economy and rebuilding the foundations of those communities over time.

I think it is also important to remember what the national response is. During Operation Iraqi Freedom, it took nearly 6 months to stage the 250,000 troops into Iraq, including the infrastructure that they needed, only crossing one major water obstacle, a river with most of the bridges intact. As of tomorrow, there will be nearly 50,000 soldiers in the disaster area, mobilized in less than 1 week. That, again, is a testimony to the resourcefulness of the response and capability of our military, of our National Guard, and I think they need to be commended for what they are doing. Our first responders have done an outstanding job. Many are overwhelmed, out of resources, are taking the initiative to do the things that are necessary to make sure that lives can be saved, that people can be kept healthy.

In my district, Kentucky's Fourth, the largest medical center, St. Eliza-

beth's Hospital in Florence, recently sent about 15 medical personnel, including a dozen nurses and two pallets of medical supplies to a staging center in Louisiana. St. Luke's Hospital, also in Florence, also sent medical personnel to the Gulf Coast. And my church, Grace Evangelical Free Church, is sending its third truckload of supplies to the region this weekend.

Last Tuesday morning, as I mentioned, the utilities crews that were heading south, not to mention truckloads of equipment that passed through my district on I-75 headed toward the disaster areas. We have seen vehicles coming from as far away as Canada, but from all over the United States, that are converging to provide the resources to help stabilize that situation and rebuild it. This is a beacon of outstanding response. There is no perfect response to any unpredictable situation, but I want to look at and commend the adaptability of our people who have responded on the scene and those who have opened their pocketbooks, opened their resources and lent their hands from around the United States.

The city of Covington, Kentucky, sent a truck loaded with water, sports drinks and other provisions to its unofficial sister city of Covington, Louisiana. There was a report of a woman who arrived in Covington in a beat-up car and who was described in a newspaper report as not looking "like she had a penny to spend," but she brought \$100 worth of supplies because she simply cared. Covington City officials were also waiting to learn how many people would be traveling to their area of northern Kentucky for temporary housing. Northern Kentucky University is reaching out to take in as many students as it possibly can. Communities around our district, as with many, many congressional districts around this country, are responding with an openness and a charity that I think sets an example of brotherly love and compassion that honors the spirit of our founders in this country.

Then, there is Mike Detzel and Dave Yeazell who loaded up a van with 3,900 bottles of water and drove south from Florence, Kentucky, to Slidell, Louisiana. Prior to making this trip, Mr. Yeazell gave money to the Red Cross and Mr. Detzel and his wife offered spare rooms in their homes to the evacuees. But like so many others, they wanted to do more.

One of the things I have always admired most about our country is our willingness to give and to want to help. We respond to international tragedies with such an outpouring of generosity that we are left breathless by the momentum. And now that we have been hit here at home by a tragedy of almost biblical proportions, it seems there are no boundaries to the generosity of our people and the response from around the United States.

As difficult as this time is for the storm's victims, we must approach this

carefully and orderly to be sure that the supplies reach the people who need them the most. People in the disaster areas need to know they are cared about; there is concern and outpouring from around this Nation; and this country will not let up until every person is found; and no one will be left behind.

We also have to give thought to the Housing issues in the long term to those who have lost their homes in the wake of this deadly storm. So many cities throughout this nation are taking in evacuees on what is being called a temporary basis. Mobile home manufacturers in our area are responding with upgraded production and, in many cases, donated mobile homes to be sent into the disaster areas, as is happening around the country. There is a long-term need for housing, for schools, that needs to be addressed, and it will be addressed by this body as well as local governments, and it must be addressed sooner rather than later.

I think those of us who are in a decision-making position who have not been directly impacted by this tragedy have overcome our initial shock. We are past denying that it is not going to turn out as badly as we think. The harsh reality is it turned out much worse than anyone could have imagined or frankly could have planned for. Now we need to focus on long-term solutions for the evacuees, the survivors and rebuilding the region and the economy and the communities that these people have spent their lives building prior to this impact.

I think, in the long term, the ultimate benefit of this is going to be a great demonstration of the American spirit, Mr. Speaker, but also along those same lines, in this new world that we live in today, the silver lining in this is going to be a response to potential great disasters that could befall this country. God forbid they ever happen, but the lessons that we should learn out of this will provide the wisdom, the knowledge, the planning infrastructure to respond to far greater threats that may emerge in the future.

I thank the gentleman for the opportunity to share. I appreciate his leadership on this issue and his ability to put this together on such short notice.

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Kentucky for his comments and for his heartfelt expressions of what this Nation is about.

I wanted to discuss briefly the fact that there is great concern about the responses of our Nation, and we were treated tonight to an unprecedented, unprecedented in my tenure here in this Congress, 3 hours from administrative Cabinet-level Secretaries being here to address this House of Representatives and answer questions and be accountable. The information shared was extremely timely and was poignant.

I would point out that one of the most impressive things to me was the responses of our military, and again, as

we talk about the numbers of military, keep in mind that they may sound like a lot, but spread over 90,000 square miles, spread over the entire region of Great Britain, then we begin to understand just the proportions of responses that were actually required.

Before the hurricane ever struck, a state of emergency was declared by the President. So we had a couple of days of lead time before Katrina actually begins to hit and move. This is a time line from August 26, 27, 28 and on, so we have Katrina hitting Florida about this point. We have already at that point activated troops in both Louisiana, listed in blue, and then Mississippi, listed in green. So we have activated troops prior to the hurricane actually moving into the Gulf.

As it moved closer and closer into New Orleans and actually strikes New Orleans at this point, we can see that the troop level is now at 5,000, most of those troops in Mississippi; about half in Mississippi and about 40 percent in Louisiana. Then, the next day, we have an increase then to almost 8,000. Within 24 hours, now we are up to 10,000 troops, and we can see that the increase of troops has gone to where we have now 60,000 troops mobilized and on scene in this 90,000-square-mile region. Tomorrow, there will be an additional 10,000 troops. We will have at that point about 70,000 uniform personnel. About 43,000 of those are National Guard members, and about 17,000 of the ones on duty today are active duty military.

But we also have to understand that the Coast Guard was able to be activated, and the Coast Guard rescued more people, about three times more people in this 1-week period than they normally rescue in about a 1-year period. About 60 percent of the helicopters available to the Coast Guard were actually activated and being used.

□ 2320

And one of the problems that we faced is that communications throughout the region were just almost nonexistent; and especially as you went deeper into the highly populated area of New Orleans, the flood waters obliterated most of the communications systems. The wireless communications were not available. Cell phone communications were not available. The regular telephone communications were not available. So even if we had people there and on-site, they could not necessarily be directed right to the points where the problems were.

But the responses that many are finding inadequate, and we have to admit as a Nation, the President, I think, said it best, that he appreciated the strength of responses, but they did not result in the kind of results we would have wanted to have.

But once we get past that, we must evaluate what we should do in the future, not just try to point fingers in the current circumstance. I would point out that there is still much work

to be done. So as we in this city begin to concentrate on recriminations and asking for resignations, what we are actually doing is distracting from those people who are actually on-site and trying to go through their jobs.

There will be plenty of time to give consideration to the problems and the flaws that we did face. But at the current point I think that our administration is focused correctly on what we should be doing currently to ease the suffering of those people who have been displaced, to regain the control of the city's infrastructure, to re-establish the infrastructure in the city and in the rural areas that surround New Orleans, but also dealing with the misery of lost lives.

The one thing that I think is extremely important for us to address with respect to New Orleans is the economic impact that we are going to face just from the loss of refining capacity.

I have had good questions that are raised by constituents and friends of mine about why the price of gasoline would be jumping as it relates to this emergency, and so I would like to go through just a brief discussion about the components of production and the price of gasoline.

We, first of all, need to be aware that gasoline is the end product, that we actually get it as a refined product of crude oil. To get crude oil, the first thing that we must do is to drill wells. And so, as I just put up here the basic sequence of getting refined gasoline, the first thing that we have to do as a Nation is drill oil wells or gas wells. And be aware when we are talking gas we are talking natural gas, not gasoline. But we drill. And when we drill successfully, we have oil that then must go through pipelines, and so we have got a transportation question here.

Once the pipelines conduct the oil, usually it is carried to refineries, and so we have got the refinery then accepts the oil, and from the refinery then we get to usually a series of products. But the ones that most of us would be familiar with would be that we get either gasoline, which we get at the pump, or we get diesel which, again, many of our trucks going across the highways would use.

Finally, then jobbers, these are independent, usually, operators who would go to the refinery and pick up gasoline in 10 or 12,000 lots and deliver it to service stations. So we then have the trucking from the refinery and finally to the service station.

Now, that entire process is very complex. Just the drilling of the oil well might take 30 to 50 days, even for shallow oil wells. For the deep ones like you see offshore from New Orleans, we are talking billions of dollars and years to literally put these facilities into place.

But then the conducting of the oil through the pipelines. Again, we put it in the refinery. It is at that point we begin to extract the oil or the gasoline

or the diesel from the basic crude oil that comes from the oil well, and then the trucking to local service stations; and at that point, then you, as consumers, would drive up to the service station and access the fuel.

And what we see over here as a price, generally, the average price across the country has dropped a couple of cents in the last couple of days. But basically right now the retail price average for the Nation is about \$3.04.

If we consider the source of that \$3.04, where does that number come from, we have got a couple of charts that are extremely instructive. And the first one would show that when we have \$3.04 of gasoline at the pump, that a \$1.70 of that is created from the cost of crude oil itself. Refining creates \$0.79 of the \$3.04, and then the taxes that we add on top of that are the equivalent of \$0.55.

Now, you can see that the cost of crude oil is the dominant component. About 55 percent of the price that you pay at the pump is going to come from the price of oil. So as we talk about the price of oil nationwide, it is in the high \$60 range, and then has recently peaked up almost into the 70 or maybe into the \$70 range, and then has decreased back down. And you would ask what effect is Katrina going to have on the price of gasoline at the pump, and why would it have the effect.

The chart that I have got here shows the track of Katrina coming in. It came across Florida, swung down into the gulf. Actually as it cleared through Florida, it decreased to about a Category 1 storm, and the speculation was early that it would simply bring rain across the southern gulf coast. But what it actually did was circulate out south into the gulf, pick up energy from the systems that were already in the gulf, and then it swung back toward the gulf coast here.

And what is depicted right here in the dark zones are the oil platforms off the coast of southern U.S. there and the Gulf of Mexico. Also, we have got refineries that are listed here.

So two things happened that are going to affect the price of gasoline as far as this storm is concerned. One is we lost some production from these platforms off in the Gulf of Mexico. But then secondly, we lost almost all of the refining capacity here in this region around Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana. Now, that represents about 25 percent of our Nation's refining capacity.

We heard testimony tonight from the Secretary of Energy that much of that refining capacity is shut down simply temporarily. We have got about four of the 13 refineries that are going to suffer long-term damage, and it is still unknown. But let us say that we lose about 20 percent of our refining capacity. Then we can see that what we are doing is we are going to limit the amount of gasoline that is produced, and it is going to drive the price higher.

We have got several things that are driving the price of gasoline higher right now worldwide. One of the factors that we tend not to think of, we understand as a Nation we have increased population and we have increased the amount of driving, and so we know that we, as a Nation, are demanding more petroleum products, more gasoline.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WESTMORELAND). The gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. PEARCE) is recognized for the remaining 30 minutes.

Mr. PEARCE. The thing that we do not often think about that drives this price higher is the fact that the emerging nations, China and India and the other emerging nations, are demanding tremendous high quantities of fossil fuels because that is the fuel of emerging economies. It is the fuel of our economy.

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So worldwide, the demand for oil and gas is spiraling up, and yet we have limited supplies. Now, we as a Nation have made decisions that limit, first of all, the supplies of gasoline because we have not permitted new refineries in the past 30 years. It has been almost 30 years since we have built a new refinery. And only this year, earlier this year, did we even permit a new refinery, and it has not yet been built.

So one of things that is escalating the price of gasoline is that we have reached our capacity in refining. Not only is the price of crude oil going up, it has gone from \$25, 3 or 4 years ago now, to \$67, so that you can see the dominant cost of a price of gasoline coming from crude oil about 55 percent, we would expect that that would drive the price of gasoline higher. But then we have arbitrarily as a Nation chosen to limit our productive capacities because of the unnecessarily complex regulatory procedures that affect the permitting of new refineries.

Now, those are choices that we have made, and we are at the absolute capacity of our Nation to produce gasoline so that, for the first time in our Nation's history, we began to get gasoline in through imports, and that is not a good sign for the future of our economy because our economy, again, is built on affordable energy. We, now, then, again with Katrina coming in to the Gulf Coast region, we have lost somewhere between 5 and 20 percent of our refining capacity. That is going to then drive down the supply of gasoline available at the pump which is going to drive this price up. Now, the effect on our offshore platforms will not be such a large effect.

This Nation uses approximately 21 million barrels a day. The Gulf Coast region produces about 1.5 million barrels of crude oil a day, and so you can see that less than 5 percent of our productive capacity comes from this region. So even though we suffered some damage as a percent of our overall sup-

ply of crude oil, it is not going to be that large of an effect. Again, the largest effect coming from the restrictions to our refining capacity that we are going to find.

Now, as a side note, we as a Nation have chosen to limit the amount of crude oil that we produce so that we import more crude oil today than ever before in our Nation's history. We import about 13 million barrels a day, most of it coming from the Middle East, from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and those nations. We also get oil from Mexico. We also get oil from Venezuela.

Now, another factor that is going to very much affect the price of gasoline that we pay at the pump will be that Venezuela is currently talking to the nation of China, and China is trying to talk them into a 100-year contract with all of the production from Venezuela going to China for the next 100 years.

Now, we as a Nation get 15 percent of our imported oil from Venezuela. So you can imagine that, if that contract goes through with China, taking away the production that we currently get from Venezuela, sending it to China, that we are going to see possibly a 10 or 15 percent jump in prices.

Now, we have made choices to limit the amount of drilling that we do in this Nation so that we will be more immune to price manipulation from overseas from those countries that would import or export into us, and some of those choices are, for instance, in ANWR. Back in 1995, this Congress, both House and Senate, voted to drill in ANWR. That is an oil preserve, a wildlife preserve in Alaska. And there was a piece set aside strictly to do this drilling which has been stalled out by extremists. And so we as a Congress, both House and Senate, passed a bill which would allow drilling in ANWR, and President Clinton then vetoed that. If we had passed that bill and had it signed at that point, we would be experiencing about a million and a half barrels a day of production which would come down to this area.

Now, again, that is about the amount that we have gone in the past, and when we would get price spikes, we would go to the Saudi Arabians and ask them if they would increase production by a million and a half barrels a day to help us lower the price of gasoline at the pump and keep our economy on sound footing. But we instead did not pass that bill that would allow the drilling in ANWR, and we as a Nation now are facing these \$3.04 averages. That is an average price. Actually, some places are paying a much higher price, but we are experiencing these prices of gasoline because of past decisions that we have made to limit drilling. This is ourselves. We as a Nation are limiting our drilling, but we also have limited our refining capacity.

Now, the energy bill that we passed recently, people would ask exactly what effect is that going to have on the price of gasoline at the pump. I would

tell you that mostly what we did are things that would, long term, begin to limit our need for mostly natural gas. Natural gas is used to produce electricity, and we had great stimulation in the bill which would affect nuclear. We have also had great stimulation for many other renewables, both solar, wind, bio-mass and other forms of renewables energy. But those are long term.

The only thing that really would affect the price of gasoline today is to increase the amount of crude oil production; that is drilling for more wells or to increase our refining capacity. Either one of those could have an effect on the price of gasoline today. But again, we, as a Nation, politically have decided in the past not to do that. And those are questions that we need to be asking ourselves right now.

How high is the price of gasoline going to go before we think that we as a Nation should permit more refineries to be built? I think that we have passed that point.

Now, my office, I am going to introduce in the coming week, we are proposing legislation that would in response to Katrina take the Federal excise tax off of gasoline. Currently, again, referring back to our chart, the price of gasoline is about \$3.04; 55 cents of that \$3.04 is made up of taxes. About 18.4 cents is a Federal tax. And our suggestion is that we as a Nation consider limiting that tax for a period of 6 months, so that the price of gasoline would fall immediately by 18.4 cents. And so you can see that we would be back under \$2 a gallon for gasoline. But that is merely a short-term solution.

In the long term, if we want to affect the price of gasoline, we must increase refining capacity or we must increase drilling. In the past, we have implemented different methods of or different measures which would restrict our capabilities or voluntarily restrict our use, but what we found is, as we got more mileage in cars, then people simply drove more because they are going to spend a certain amount of their budget for mobility. That is the way we as Americans are. Now we can agree or disagree with it, but we found that those measures that were designed solely to increase the mileage of our cars in the past actually did not lower the demands for gasoline, but simply we drove more miles demanding more gasoline.

Now, one of the effects that I would like to visit about briefly before we finish is this trucking. Now, in my chart here, again we have got drilling, pipelines, refining, trucking to our local community and then the service station. But if we think of trucking in addition to not only trucking the gasoline from the refinery to a service station, then putting it in tanks at the service station, if we think about the trucking of all the goods and services along the highways; when you are driving along and you see the motorcades of hundreds of thousands of 18 wheelers

moving along, those are taking goods that have been produced across this Nation and delivering them to the points of use or marketing and that those truckers are experiencing extremely high cost increases because they demand a lot of energy.

□ 2340

They demand a lot of diesel, and the price of diesel is extraordinarily high right now.

So we have tremendous downward pressure on our economy. It is one of the reasons that we are suggesting that the Federal taxes could be deleted for a period of 6 months to give us a chance to evaluate just what the effect of this storm Katrina is going to be, but in addition, it allows us to begin to have this debate on how complex do we have to make it for ourselves to build new refineries.

I think we know the elements of refining that would create difficulties in our environment. No one is going to watch as our environment is spoiled, but right now, we are limiting ourselves arbitrarily, even though we know the safety standards that we need to implement. I, for one, feel like we can do both. We can have safety and create new refineries at the same point. Likewise, we have limited drilling for the same purpose. I think that we can drill in an environmentally safe manner, and we are going to either have to do that or watch as the price of our energy increases. Katrina has simply accentuated the pressures that already existed inside our economy, and it is time for us, as a Nation, to look at the effects of our decisions in the past.

I would like to conclude my statements this evening by saying that, again, our hearts and our prayers go out to the people who have been suffering tremendously from this storm. We have seen the hearts of the Nation open up and accept these people who have been dislocated and have been taken in all across the Nation, into homes and into churches and into the Astrodome in Texas. I think that speaks so well of the compassion of this Nation and of our willingness to give of ourselves at a point where someone else is suffering.

I think that in the days ahead we are going to see this Nation pool its resources, to pool its ingenuity together. We are going to see people really begin to buckle down to approach the problems that we, as a Nation, are facing right now, and in a unified fashion, I think that we will see New Orleans cleaned up. I think that we will see a rebuilding effort across the entire Gulf Coast region. I think that we will see those economies come back into those States and communities that have been devastated by these current situations.

Again, we, as a Nation, owe it to ourselves to understand the full ramifications of what we face, and we owe it to ourselves to reinvest in those areas that have been so prolific and are so important to this Nation's economy.

New Orleans not only has the refining capacity, they not only have the offshore platforms through Louisiana, offshore from Mississippi and Texas, but they process many, many of our grain crops on the way outbound as we export them. Many of the imports coming in come through New Orleans. It is an extremely vital and important part of this Nation, and I join with the rest of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle saying that we feel like that the days ahead will see the most magnificent responses to some of the most deeply felt problems this Nation has ever seen, from either a natural or unnatural disaster.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the Chair for allowing me to address the situations that have occurred in the Gulf Coast.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Ms. BERKLEY (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of medical reasons.

Mr. CARDIN (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today.

Mrs. MALONEY (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of illness in the family.

Mr. MELANCON (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of district business relating to Hurricane Katrina.

Mr. TAYLOR of Mississippi (at the request of Ms. PELOSI) for today and the balance of the week on account of district business relating to Hurricane Katrina.

Mr. CONAWAY (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today and the balance of the week on account of a death in the family.

Mr. PICKERING (at the request of Mr. DELAY) for today on account of Hurricane Katrina.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. MCKINNEY) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mrs. MCCARTHY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DEFAZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. EMANUEL, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. MCKINNEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CUMMINGS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. BLUMENAUER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. LEE, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. DOGGETT, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CLYBURN, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. CARSON, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. GUTKNECHT, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. OSBORNE, for 5 minutes, today and September 7.

Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. POE, for 5 minutes, today and September 7 and 8.

Mr. BURGESS, for 5 minutes, today and September 7.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana, for 5 minutes, today and September 7 and 8.

Mr. NORWOOD, for 5 minutes, September 8.

Mr. GINGREY, for 5 minutes, September 7.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, September 7.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 172. An act to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for the regulation of all contact lenses as medical devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S. 501. An act to provide a site for the National Women's History Museum in the district of Columbia; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 3645. An act making emergency supplemental appropriations to meet immediate needs arising from the consequences of Hurricane Katrina, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2005, and for other purposes.

#### BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House reports that on September 2, 2005 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bill.

H.R. 3645. Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act to Meet Immediate Needs Arising From the Consequences of Hurricane Katrina, 2005.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PEARCE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 422, I move that

the House do now adjourn in memory of the late Hon. William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.), pursuant to House Resolution 422, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, September 7, 2005, at 10 a.m. in memory of the late Hon. William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States.

#### OATH OF OFFICE MEMBERS, RESIDENT COMMISSIONER, AND DELEGATES

The oath of office required by the sixth article of the Constitution of the United States, and as provided by section 2 of the Act of May 13, 1884 (23 Stat. 22), to be administered to Members, Resident Commissioner, and Delegates of the House of Representatives, the text of which is carried in 5 U.S.C. 3331:

"I, AB, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

has been subscribed to in person and filed in duplicate with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by the following Member of the 109th Congress, pursuant to the provisions of 2 U.S.C. 25:

JEAN SCHMIDT, Ohio Second.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3633. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Topramezone; Pesticide Tolerances [OPP-2005-0156; FRL-7726-9] received August 3, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3634. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Inert ingredients; Revocation of Pesticide Tolerance Exemptions for Three CFC Chemicals [OPP-2005-0068; FRL-7728-5] received August 3, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3635. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Alachlor, Carbaryl, Diazinon, Disulfoton, Pirimiphos-methyl, and Vinclozolin; Tolerance Revocations [OPP-2005-0183; FRL-7725-6] received August 3, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3636. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agen-

cy's final rule — 2-amino-4, 5-dihydro-6-methyl-4-propyl s-triazolo (1,5-alpha) pyrimidin-5-one (PP796); Exemption from the Requirement of a Tolerance [OPP-2005-0141; FRL-7728-1] received August 10, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.

3637. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Lieutenant General Robert Magnus, United States Marine Corps, to wear the insignia of the grade of general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3638. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Major General William E. Mortensen, United States Army, to wear the insignia of the grade of lieutenant general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3639. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Rear Admiral Ann E. Rondeau, United States Navy, to wear the insignia of the grade of vice admiral in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3640. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Major General John F. Goodman, United States Marine Corps, to wear the insignia of the grade of lieutenant general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3641. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Major General Donald J. Hoffman, United States Air Force, to wear the insignia of the grade of lieutenant general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3642. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Lieutenant General John D.W. Corley, United States Air Force, to wear the insignia of the grade of general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3643. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Major General John G. Castellaw, United States Marine Corps, to wear the insignia of the grade of lieutenant general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3644. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Major General David A. Deptula, United States Air Force, to wear the insignia of the grade of lieutenant general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3645. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Major General Emerson N. Gardner, Jr., United States Marine Corps, to wear the insignia of the grade of lieutenant general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3646. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Major General Richard S. Kramlich, United States Marine Corps, to wear the insignia of the grade of lieutenant general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3647. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Major General John L. Hudson, United States Air Force, to wear the insignia of the grade of lieutenant general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3648. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Major General Joseph F. Weber, United States Marine Corps, to wear the insignia of the grade of lieutenant general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3649. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Lieutenant General William E. Ward, United States Army, to wear the insignia of the grade of general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3650. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Lieutenant General Norton A. Schwartz, United States Air Force, to wear the insignia of the grade of general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3651. A letter from the Principal Deputy Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Major General Kevin P. Chilton, United States Air Force, to wear the insignia of the grade of lieutenant general in accordance with title 10, United States Code, section 777; to the Committee on Armed Services.

3652. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Interim Final Determination to Stay and/or Defer Sanctions, San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District [CA-316-0484c, FRL-7949-2] received August 10, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3653. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Cellulose Products Manufacturing [OAR-2003-0193; FRL-7948-5] (RIN: 2060-AL91) received August 3, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3654. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Clean Air Act Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plan Revision for North Dakota; Revisions to the Air Pollution Control Rules [RME Docket Number R08-OAR-2005-ND-0001; FRL-7942-4] received August 3, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3655. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Washington [R10-OAR-2005-0004; FRL-7944-4] received August

3, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3656. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Texas; Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program for Travis and Williamson Counties [R06-OAR-2005-TX-0011; FRL-7948-7] received August 3, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3657. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Oregon; Correcting Amendment [R10-OAR-2005-OR-0005; FRL-7944-1] received August 3, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3658. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revisions to the California State Implementation Plan, San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District and Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District [CA-316-0484a; FRL-7949-1] received August 10, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3659. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Revision to the California State Implementation Plan, Ventura County Air Pollution Control District [R09-OAR-2005-CA-0022; FRL-7945-2] received August 10, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3660. A letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Air Quality Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants, Maryland; Control of Emissions from Small Municipal Waste Combustor (SMWC) Units; Delegation of Authority [R03-OAR-2005-MD-0007; FRL-7951-3] received August 10, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

3661. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Model A300 B2 and B4 Series Airplanes; Model A300 B4-600, B4-600R Series Airplanes, and Model A300 C4-605R Variant F Airplanes (Collectively Called A300-600 Series Airplanes); and Model A310-200 and -300 Series Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2004-19534; Directorate Identifier 2004-NM-99-AD; Amendment 39-14198; AD 2005-15-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 12, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3662. A letter from the Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; McDonnell Douglas Model DC-10-10, DC-10-10F, DC-10-15, DC-10-30, DC-10-30F (KC-10A and KDC-10), DC-10-40, DC-10-40F, MD-10-10F, MD-10-30F, MD-11, and MD-11F Airplanes [Docket No. FAA-2005-20882; Directorate Identifier 2004-NM-241-AD; Amendment 39-14192; AD 2005-15-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received August 12, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3663. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, CMM, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Medicare Program; Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility Prospective Payment System for FY 2006 [CMS-

1290-F] (RIN: 0938-AN43) received August 2, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3664. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, CMM, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's "Major" final rule — Medicare Program; Changes to the Hospital Inpatient Prospective Payment Systems and Fiscal Year 2006 Rates [CMS-1500-F] (RIN: 0938-AN57) received August 2, 2005, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 3647. A bill to render nationals of Denmark eligible to enter the United States as nonimmigrant traders and investors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER:

H.R. 3648. A bill to impose additional fees with respect to immigration services for intracompany transferees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself and Mr. OBERSTAR):

H.R. 3649. A bill to ensure funding for sportfishing and boating safety programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund through the end of fiscal year 2005, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. BERMAN, and Mr. GOHMERT):

H.R. 3650. A bill to allow United States courts to conduct business during emergency conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 3651. A bill to amend title 9, United States Code, to allow employees the right to accept or reject the use of arbitration to resolve an employment controversy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 3652. A bill to provide workers with certain impairments employment protection; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 3653. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit against income tax to C corporations which have substantial employee ownership and to encourage stock ownership by employees by excluding from gross income stock paid as compensation for services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

H.R. 3654. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide certain Medicare beneficiaries living abroad a special Medicare part B enrollment period during which the late enrollment penalty is waived and a special Medigap open enrollment period during which no underwriting is permitted; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BACA:

H.R. 3655. A bill to require the Secretary of Education to review and revise the guidelines relating to the "Principles of Effectiveness" criteria developed pursuant to the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act to improve State and local prevention programs and activities carried out under such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. DINGELL (for himself, Mr. STUPAK, Mr. HASTINGS of Florida, Mr. BOREN, Ms. LEE, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. ROSS, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. DELAULO, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. HINCHY, Ms. LINDA T. SANCHEZ of California, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. BACA, Mr. VISCLOSKEY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota, Mr. WEINER, Mr. CARDOZA, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. WU, Mr. BERMAN, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mrs. MALONEY, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. INSLEE, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. FILNER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. HOLT, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GONZALEZ, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. MORAN of Virginia):

H.R. 3656. A bill to reestablish the Federal Emergency Management Agency as an independent establishment in the executive branch, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LARSEN of Washington (for himself and Mr. WOLF):

H.R. 3657. A bill to regulate international marriage broker activity in the United States, to provide for certain protections for individuals who utilize the services of international marriage brokers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MEEK of Florida:

H.R. 3658. A bill to amend the Haitian Refugee Immigration Fairness Act of 1998; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OBERSTAR (for himself and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 3659. A bill to reestablish the Federal Emergency Management Agency as an independent establishment in the executive branch that is responsible for the Nation's preparedness and response to disasters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 3660. A bill to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to require, as a condition on the receipt of direct payments or counter-cyclical payments under such Act for rice produced by tenants and sharecroppers in Texas, that the producers on the farm agree to retain the rice cropland in production for the next crop year; to the Committee on Agriculture.



By Mr. PAUL:

H.R. 3661. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to replace the 60-month period of employment requirement for application of the Government pension offset exemption with the rule that last applied before section 418 of the Social Security Protection Act of 2004 was enacted; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SLAUGHTER:

H.R. 3662. A bill to delay for 2 years the general effective date of the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WU:

H.R. 3663. A bill to amend part A of title IV of the Social Security Act to provide a State option to extend current waivers and create additional waiver authority under the temporary assistance for needy families program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. LEE:

H. Con. Res. 233. Concurrent resolution affirming the obligation and leadership of the United States to improve the lives of the 35,900,000 Americans living in poverty and an additional 15,300,000 Americans living in extreme poverty; to the Committee on Government Reform.

By Mr. DELAY:

H. Res. 422. A resolution expressing the profound sorrow of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable William H. Rehnquist, Chief Justice of the United States; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SENSENBRENNER (for himself, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COBLE, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. FRANKS of Arizona, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. PENCE, Mr. KING of Iowa, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CHABOT, Mr. INGLIS of South Carolina, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. KELLER, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. FEENEY, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. GOHMERT, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. ISSA, and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia):

H. Res. 423. A resolution honoring and recognizing the distinguished service, career, and achievements of Chief Justice William Hubbs Rehnquist upon his death, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CALVERT:

H. Res. 424. A resolution to congratulate the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Discovery crew of Commander Eileen Collins, Pilot Jim Kelly, Mission Specialist Charlie Camarda, Mission Specialist Wendy Lawrence, Mission Specialist Soichi Noguchi, Mission Specialist Steve Robinson, and Mission Specialist Andy Thomas on the successful completion of their 14 day test flight to the International Space Station for the first step of the Vision for Space Exploration, begun from the Kennedy Space Center, Florida, on July 26, 2005, and completed at Edwards Air Force Base, California, on August 9, 2005. This historical mission represented a great step forward into the new beginning of the Second Space Age; to the Committee on Science.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 65: Mrs. DRAKE and Mr. FEENEY.

H.R. 144: Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 146: Mr. HUNTER.

H.R. 297: Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 312: Mr. OTTER.

H.R. 314: Mr. SCHWARZ of Michigan and Mr. CHANDLER.

H.R. 528: Mr. ROTHMAN.

H.R. 550: Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. ISSA, Mr. MEEHAN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, and Mr. BARROW.

H.R. 558: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. EMANUEL, and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 633: Mr. ROTHMAN.

H.R. 698: Mr. HERGER, Mrs. MYRICK, and Mr. BROWN of South Carolina.

H.R. 735: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 759: Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania and Mr. PAYNE.

H.R. 813: Mr. DEFAZIO.

H.R. 865: Mr. FITZPATRICK of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 871: Mr. PASTOR.

H.R. 923: Mr. CONYERS, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. LEVIN.

H.R. 998: Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. COOPER, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. CHOCOLA, Mr. GIBBONS, and Mr. PENCE.

H.R. 1002: Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 1246: Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. COSTELLO, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. LEE, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. MCDERMOTT, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 1297: Mr. WEXLER.

H.R. 1322: Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas and Mr. ROTHMAN.

H.R. 1358: Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. KUHLE of New York, and Mr. SCHWARZ of Michigan.

H.R. 1413: Mr. MCGOVERN and Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota.

H.R. 1431: Mr. MILLER of Florida.

H.R. 1554: Mr. LUCAS, Mr. INSLEE, and Mr. MANZULLO.

H.R. 1561: Mr. GORDON, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. PAUL, Mr. FILNER, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. AKIN, Mr. LEACH, Mr. ETHERIDGE, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 1566: Mr. FORD and Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 1582: Mr. FARR and Mrs. CAPPS.

H.R. 1591: Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. HIGGINS, and Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 1620: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 1636: Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts and Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD.

H.R. 1671: Mr. OSBORNE, Mr. MILLER of North Carolina, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. TERRY, and Mr. GOHMERT.

H.R. 1688: Mr. OLIVER and Mr. ANDREWS.

H.R. 1689: Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida.

H.R. 1696: Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 1823: Mr. STARK.

H.R. 1871: Mr. MOORE of Kansas and Mr. TIBERI.

H.R. 1953: Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. HERGER, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. GALLEGLEY, and Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California.

H.R. 1973: Mr. BASS, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 1986: Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 2011: Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.

H.R. 2017: Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 2061: Mr. WAMP, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. GINGREY, Mr. DENT, and Mr. STEARNS.

H.R. 2074: Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 2106: Mr. CANNON.

H.R. 2193: Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. FARR.

H.R. 2230: Mr. ENGEL.

H.R. 2231: Mr. ISRAEL, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. WALSH, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. REYNOLDS, and Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota.

H.R. 2389: Mr. PORTER.

H.R. 2429: Mr. ROSS, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. CARSON, and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.

H.R. 2519: Mr. REYES.

H.R. 2533: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. HOLDEN, and Ms. HERSETH.

H.R. 2562: Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. STARK, and Mr. FILNER.

H.R. 2646: Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. FILNER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. GONZALEZ, and Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 2682: Mr. FILNER, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California, Mr. SULIVAN, Mr. PLATTS, and Mr. REYES.

H.R. 2925: Mr. HASTINGS of Washington.

H.R. 2926: Mr. WOLF.

H.R. 2933: Mr. JONES of North Carolina.

H.R. 2963: Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. REYES, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. PASTOR, and Ms. HERSETH.

H.R. 2987: Mr. LOBIONDO and Ms. ZOE LOFGREN of California.

H.R. 3003: Mr. BAIRD and Mr. MILLER of North Carolina.

H.R. 3049: Mr. MCHUGH.

H.R. 3132: Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. MCHUGH, Mrs. MILLER of Michigan, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. BOEHLERT, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. PUTNAM, Mr. BARROW, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. FOSSELLA, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin, and Mr. MCCAUL of Texas.

H.R. 3135: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.

H.R. 3147: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas and Mr. BASS.

H.R. 3163: Mr. FITZPATRICK of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 3195: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas, Mr. KOLBE, and Mr. EMANUEL.

H.R. 3312: Mr. KUCINICH and Mr. STRICKLAND.

H.R. 3333: Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas.

H.R. 3334: Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. BOEHLERT, Mr. HINOJOSA, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. OWENS, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. REYES, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 3352: Mr. BEAUPREZ, Mr. TANCREDO, and Mr. CALVERT.

H.R. 3361: Mr. COSTELLO, Mr. CROWLEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. BACA, Mr. ANDREWS, and Mr. WEINER.

H.R. 3369: Mr. CUMMINGS.

H.R. 3385: Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, and Mrs. MALONEY.

H.R. 3405: Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. ROSS, Mr. KIND, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. LEACH, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky.

H.R. 3442: Mr. CONYERS.

H.R. 3504: Mr. MICHAUD, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. DOYLE.

H.R. 3540: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 3546: Mrs. MCCARTHY.

H.R. 3554: Mr. ETHERIDGE.

H.R. 3569: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. KILDEE, and Ms. BERKLEY.

H.R. 3603: Mr. SAXTON.

H.R. 3617: Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. BUYER, Mr. GOODE, Mrs. NORTHUP, Mr. MCHUGH, Mr. LEACH, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, and Mr. PLATTS.

H.J. Res. 61: Mr. DELAHUNT, Mr. FEENEY, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. BARROW, Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida, Mr. BRADLEY of New Hampshire, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. FITZPATRICK of Pennsylvania, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. FORD, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. MCCOTTER, Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California, Mr. TURNER, Mrs. MCCARTHY, Mr. DANIEL E. LUNGREN of California, Mr. KIND, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. BERRY, Mr. CARTER, Ms. KILPATRICK of Michigan, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mrs. TAUSCHER, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. BACHUS, Ms. WATSON, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. MEEK of Florida, Mr. EMANUEL, Mr. POE, Ms. BORDALLO, Mr. ORTIZ, Mr. HUNTER, Mr.

EVANS, Ms. CORRINE BROWN of Florida, Mr. TANNER, and Ms. HERSETH.

H. Con. Res. 24: Mr. STARK and Mr. SHERMAN.

H. Con. Res. 154: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H. Con. Res. 162: Mr. BARROW.

H. Con. Res. 172: Mr. FILNER and Mr. BACHUS.

H. Con. Res. 174: Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. GOODE, Mr. GENE GREEN of Texas, Mr. WICKER, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. SHAW, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. WOLF, and Mr. JEFFERSON.

H. Con. Res. 179: Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GOODE, Mr.

PLATTS, Mr. ROTHMAN, Mr. WOLF, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Mr. WEXLER.

H. Con. Res. 219: Mr. AL GREEN of Texas.

H. Con. Res. 222: Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. AKIN, Mr. LEACH, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts.

H. Res. 15: Mr. MOORE of Kansas, Mr. HOLDEN, and Ms. BALDWIN.

H. Res. 123: Mr. RYAN of Ohio, Mrs. EMERSON, and Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota.

H. Res. 222: Mr. EMANUEL and Mr. OTTER.

H. Res. 299: Mrs. MCCARTHY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. RYAN of Ohio, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H. Res. 305: Mr. FOSSELLA.

H. Res. 325: Mr. REYNOLDS.

H. Res. 360: Mr. ENGEL.

H. Res. 388: Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. PITTS, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. KELLER, and Mr. BAKER.

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#### DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 2290: Mr. JONES of North Carolina.